The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY OCTOBER 6, 1860. NUMBER 84.

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Refer to [sep6-6m] M. V. B. HAMM.

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[sep15-6m]

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Greely & Co., Bankers, Beloit, Wis.; Greely & Co.,
Greely & Co., Bankers, Madison, Wis.; Greely & Co.,
Greely & Co., Bankers, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Greely & Co.,
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Greely & Co., Bankers, Green Bay, Wis.; Greely & Co.,
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Greely & Co., Bankers, Freeport, Ill.; Greely & Co.,
Greely & Co., Bankers, Dubuque, Iowa; Greely & Co.,
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Greely & Co., Bankers, Burlington, Iowa; Greely & Co.,
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Greely & Co., Bankers, Fort Madison, Iowa; Greely & Co.,
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[ap14-6m] W. D. ROUNTREE.

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[ap14-6m] C. E. CULVER.

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Messrs. Phillips, Hall & Co., Bankers, Phillips Bank, Fond
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Bank, Keokuk; Messrs. Phillips, Hall & Co., Bankers, Phillips
Bank, Fort Madison; Messrs. Phillips, Hall & Co., Bankers, Phillips
Bank, Muscatine; Messrs. Phillips, Hall & Co., Bankers, Phillips
Bank, Davenport; Messrs. Phillips, Hall & Co., Bankers, Phillips
Bank, Burlington; Messrs. Phillips, Hall & Co., Bankers, Phillips
Bank, Keokuk; Messrs. Phillips, Hall & Co., Bankers, Phillips
Bank, Fort Madison; Messrs. Phillips, Hall & Co., Bankers, Phillips
Bank, Muscatine; Messrs. Phillips, Hall & Co., Bankers, Phillips

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 188 South Water street, Alfarn's Building, Chicago, Ill.
Business confined strictly to Commission. [ap15-6m

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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
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Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

EXTRA PAPERS.

Extra copies of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of Wednesday last, containing the verbatim report of Senator Seward's speech; also extra copies of this morning's issue containing the records of S. A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson on the Slavery question, can be had at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE counting room, No. 51 Clark street.

Frank Blair's Appointments.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., will address the people of Illinois at the following times and places:

Waterloo, Monroe County	Oct	10.
Chester, Randolph	"	11.
Jonesville, Jersey	"	12.
Carrollton, Greene	"	13.
Winchester, Scott	"	14.
Griggsville, Pike	"	15.
Mt. Sterling, Brown	"	16.
Rushville, Schuyler	"	17.
Lewiston, Fulton	"	18.
Peoria, Peoria	"	19.
Pontiac, Livingston	"	20.
Galva, Henry	"	24.

GARIBALDI KNOWS.

Garibaldi is as quick to discover the secret foes, as he is to punish the open enemies, of human freedom. *He* has abolished the Order of Jesuits and all their copendencies, in the *Two Sicilies*. Here the Order may be permitted; but among a people struggling for a foothold on free territory, its suppression is as necessary as the abolition of royalty.

THE LAMENTABLE FIZZLE.

As a political demonstration, the pro-slavery meeting yesterday was a complete failure. From the efforts put forth by the pro-slavery men, and from the amount of money that they have themselves to make the thing a success, it was expected on all hands that the gathering would be one of at least respectable size and impressiveness. But in spite of the incessant and costly preparation, in spite of half-fares, in spite of the co-operative labor of the leaders in all the rural districts within a hundred and fifty miles of this city, the crowd did not come. An accurate account of the cars required for the occasion, on all the roads leading into the city, shows that *much less than half* the number necessary to bring in the Republicans on Tuesday last, were used yesterday; and of the passengers on these, full half as shown by the repeated votes on the trains, were Lincoln men, who took advantage of half-fare tickets to make a visit to town. The remainder were mainly Irishmen, many of whom are not citizens.

On the ground where Douglas spoke, there were at no time more than 7,000 to 8,000 people—hardly a wigwam full. These were dejected by their failure, shivering with cold and the certainty of a November defeat as the reward for their many and labor. Mr. Douglas' speech was a mean effort even for him, who never has made a good speech in his life. Attempting in the outset to criticise Mr. Seward's oration of Tuesday, he used it just long enough to bring himself into the old rut in which he has been running since 1858, and from thence he recited substantially the harangue that he has made twice a-day since he set forth on his electioneering tour. With an occasional discursive flight to nigger equality, for the special delectation of the Irishmen before him, who must hate something below them, hence are obliged to vent their spite on the blacks, he went through his appointed task, as a school boy speaks his piece, apparently glad when his labor was done. In all his effort there was no historical, classical or humorous allusion—nothing but the old sing-song, the old sophistry, the old effrontery, the old shameless misrepresentation of the motives of his opponents, and of the policy advocated by himself. Those who heard him for the first time, went away disappointed and sad. Those to whom his oratory is not new, amused themselves as well as they could while that part of the programme was being performed. All were relieved when the dreary platitudes were at an end, and the time to take a drink had come around. In the lot where the show took place, were four other stands, at each of which, a minor performance was expected; but as Mr. Douglas' voice could in spite of the wind, be easily heard by all the crowd, the lesser gentlemen advertised in the bills did not appear until the Rump candidate had had his say. What then took place, if we except the scattering of the hearers, we cannot say.—It was a poor, poor affair. Measured by the money and pains expended, it was a fizzle of very moderate magnitude.

The torch-light procession was more respectable, inasmuch as he convenient mingling of light and darkness hid its most objectionable feature. It differed from the great Republican procession not so much in size as in the fact that every Douglas man and chunk-a-boy had a torch, provided by the committee, thrust gratuitously into his hands, and was told to march; while the Republicans depended only upon the organized Wide-Awakes, most of whom were from abroad.

The effect of the whole was not to make a Douglas vote; but to consolidate the Republicans and stimulate them to greater effort in behalf of the principles which they avow. The exhibition of the men whom a Douglas victory in the county or nation would bring into power, is never without its uses. In this case, the service has been essential. Our victory is sure.

THE MORAL OF THE TWO DEMONSTRATIONS.

The two political demonstrations which our citizens have had the opportunity of witnessing during the present week, cannot have failed to produce an impression, the full measure of which will only be disclosed after the polls shall have closed on the sixth of November next. Whether considered with reference to the material of which the two demonstrations were composed, or the moral tone of the speeches delivered at each, the contrast was so striking, so deeply marked, so plainly apparent that even the most stolid observer plainly discerned it, and so far as having the superiority in these two particulars may be supposed to add to the strength of a political party, that advantage largely accrues upon the Republican side. It was the remark of men of all political shades of opinion, that the people called together by the Republican demonstration were of that class of citizens upon whom the support of government mainly rests, and upon whom the conservation of good order, obedience to law, the permanence of free institutions, and the progress of civilization depend. They were from the ranks of the solid men—men of sobriety, of industry, of public spirit—men whose names figure in the tax-lists, who support schools, who build churches, and who contribute to all the benevolent, charitable and philanthropic enterprises of the day—men who read and think for themselves, whose politics are as much a part of their consciences as their religion, and who, in every department of thought and of action, are true to their honest convictions. While such was the character of the immense multitude drawn together by the Republican demonstration, the speeches to which they listened fell not a whit below their own moral level. Take the speech of Senator Seward, the only one of the occasion that was published, as an example. Read it from beginning to end, mark its elevation of thought; its appeals to man's nobler natures; its breadth of view; its earnestness for the right; its adherance to the great fundamental truths on which our fathers built; its faith in the unperverted instincts of the masses; and mark the absence of all effort to influence men through prejudice or ignoble passion, and the presence of a desire which no discouragement has ever been able to extinguish, for the elevation of every person made in the image of the Creator, and the settled irrevocable purpose, to oppose any and every thing, the success of which insures the further oppression or degredation of the humblest and meanest of God's creation. Such was the spirit that pervaded every sentence of Senator Seward's speech—such the spirit that flowed out in every sentence of Lovejoy's thrilling utterances, and that lit up the eloquent periods of Gen. Nye. Not a word, in all the exercises of that day, but might have been appropriately uttered in old Independence Hall, on the Fourth day of July, 1776, in the presence of the men whose act has rendered that Hall and that day immortal.

We shall not draw the contrast in all its details. Those who looked upon the two crowds, and listened to the speeches of the two occasions, have already done so in their own minds. It is enough to say that the great mass of those who participated in the demonstration of yesterday, were, in every respect, the moral antipode of those we have just described. With rare exceptions they were men who neither read nor think: who feel but little interest in government, and contribute less to its support; who do not comprehend a single one of the fundamental ideas upon which free government is based; who are the dupes of designing priests and the followers of knavish demagogues; and who always act from the instinct of selfishness, from the coarsest and most brutal passions, from a blind prejudice and a blinder superstition. Of the speeches, it is enough to say, that no one of them rose above the moral level of those to whom they were addressed. Read that of Douglas, and contrast it, in the particular named, with the speech of Seward. What great principle, applicable to humanity everywhere and under all circumstances, does it enunciate? What recognition of the inalienable rights of man do it contain? Where is the expression that indicates a belief that that which rests upon the basis of immutable right and justice must finally triumph, and that that which reposes upon any other foundation must sooner or later give way? The reader will search in vain for any of these things; but he will have no difficulty in finding appeals to prejudice and passion; he will discover sophistry and misrepresentation in every sentence; and he will not discover, for the reason that it is not there, any trace of a loftier desire or motive than the gratification of a personal ambition, irrespective of principle, the rights of man, or the permanence of free institutions.

We are glad these two demonstrations have been held in our city, and so near to each other that men cannot fail to see the contrasts we have briefly pointed out. The result will be told in an increase, by thousands, of the Republican vote.

The New York Wide Awake Demonstration.

The New York papers of Thursday morning are filled with accounts of the great Wide Awake demonstration in that city the previous evening. The *Tribune* places the number in the procession at twenty thousand. All the papers agree that the spectacle was the grandest and most imposing ever witnessed in the great metropolis.

Upper Peninsula, Michigan.

The telegraph states that the Democrats have carried the Upper Peninsula, Michigan, for local offices, and calls the result a Democratic gain. This is a mistake. That region has been heavily Democratic heretofore. Here is the result last fall:

	Rep.	Dem.
Chippewa	46	16
Houghton	151	274
Mackinac	181	181
Marquette	120	313
Total	330	784

Which shows that the Upper Peninsula went Democratic more than two to one. The "gains" are a myth.

Hobbing a Train.

A correspondent writes us that when the excursion train to the Seward Chicago meeting, was leaving La Salle, a number of Douglasites threw stones and brickbats at the train, smashing the windows and striking several people inside. This is the spirit of Douglas infused into his ruffianly followers.

Seasonable Hints.

BUCHANAN' MEAT.—The butchers, throughout the city, on Thursday, were somewhat improvident in their supplies of meat for the Douglas celebration. Their stalls were hung with choice carcasses until a late hour last night, when the truth flashed upon them that, as a general rule, the Douglas men do not *eat meats on a Friday*. There will be great inquiry for salt and barrels this morning.

WAR OF THE DICTIONARIES.—It is an encouraging feature in American civilization that there is a large class of people in the West anxious to learn the English language, and discontinue the brogue with which they have been accustomed to speak. Yesterday there was considerable inquiry for cheap dictionaries at the various book stores; but both Worcester and Webster were generally rejected, because, on examination, would-be purchasers found that in each, the name of Douglas was spelled with only one *o*. An enterprising publisher on Lake street is, we learn, about to put out an edition of Webster, with the sacred word "Douglas," spelled to suit the notions of the Douglas men.

THE REASON WAY.—Connaught, Munster, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Galway and Vinegar Hill, in "the gim of the say," may have "the most illegant pisantry in the world." No doubt they have. From the appearance of the Douglas procession yesterday, we take for granted that in the places we have mentioned and in the "gim of the *say*" generally, a modification of the Jacksonian law prevails, and that instead of putting the unfavorable specimens of the "pisantry" to death, they are shipped off to America and made up into "Dimmecrats."

NOT CARRIED.—The banner which figured in the Democratic procession, just before our last municipal election, "*Down with the Protestants!*" was not carried before Douglas' carriage yesterday. His soundness on the Immaculate Conception question is well enough established, and that evidence of his conversion was omitted in the programme.

ONE HAND WASHES THE OTHER.—If Dave Gage gives $100 to get up a Douglas celebration, and persuades the committee of arrangements to appoint the place of *speaking* near the end of one of his horse railroads, so as to get $200 back in fares, what harm is done, we want to know; and why should any growl? Isn't this a free country be 'dad! Where's Carver?

MORE DISAPPOINTMENT.—The lager-beer sellers yesterday were worse done for than the butchers. They had supplied themselves with a beautiful stock of the mild Teutonic beverage; but it did not go down. "Dem your slops;" was the word, "give me whisky—I am a Douglas man, be the powers!" For rise in this latter drink, see market reports in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE to-day.

NIGGER EQUALITY.—A very distinguished Southern man, at the Tremont, said to Douglas yesterday, "Dug, what's the use of keeping up "your howl about nigger equality? If these "are specimens of your Northern people, nigger equality with them would not be so bad a "thing after all! Dug, why the devil don't "you go in for making slaves of them? Capital "stuff own its own labor, you know, is the "Democratic doctrine!" We do not vouch for the story.

THE DANBY WIDE AWAKES.—Danby, a little station on the Galena Road, in Du Page county, sent the Seward demonstration a fine Wide Awake company carrying 57 torches. Many of our readers must recollect the Danby boys, by a large beautiful flag carried by a powerful stalwart six-footer. The bearer of the flag was A. C. Hall, who presented it to the Company, last week. He was immediately elected ensign, and became the color bearer of the Company. Mr. Hall has always been a Democrat, but since Douglas has run Democracy into the ground, and adopted Calhounism, Mr. Hall thought it was time for him to be leaving such a high, pirated craft, so he has taken passage on the Republican ship, Constitution. Several more Democrats in the same town have followed his example.

☞ All the late popular Books, the new Magazines and Reviews, a good assortment of Stationery, and an endless lot of Campaign Documents, Caricatures, &c. will be found at McNally's, 61 Dearborn St.

GREAT PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

RECEPTION OF COL. CURTIN.

Largest Demonstration Ever Witnessed.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

The parade of the Republican Clubs to-night to receive Col. Curtin, at the close of his campaign in the interior, was the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this city, and completely extinguished the recent Bell and Everett turnout, which had less than one fourth of the numbers, and did not compare in spirit or effect with this demonstration. Upward of 10,000 voters were in line at one time, and the streets through which the procession passed were thronged with multitudes of spectators for miles, who cheered it at all prominent points.

A significant feature of the occasion was the appearance of the new club of "Mercantile Tariff Men," headed by some of the oldest and best merchants of the city, and entirely composed of enterprising business men, who sell their "prints," but not their principles. This display has greatly increased the confidence of our friends in the city, which has been growing daily for the past fortnight. The impression now prevails that Col. Curtin will carry Philadelphia by a handsome majority. The honest friends of Bell openly repudiate the sale of them attempted by the managers, and the discovery that the British agents and Free Traders in New York have contributed large sums of money to elect Foster now, as they did Packer in 1858 to prevent any modification of the tariff, has produced reaction and excitement. Col. Curtin will carry the state by 15,000 or 20,000, and perhaps much more.

A. C. Hesing.

The following very handsome notice of A. C. HESING, Esq., Republican candidate for Sheriff of Cook County, which we copy from the *Chicanerie Volksblatt* shows the estimate in which he is held by his former townsmen and associates, and puts an effectual quietus upon the lying efforts of the Democratic party and other enemies of Republicanism to injure him in the public estimation:

Our Democratic County Convention in Wood's Theater broke up, as it is well known, in a cacophonous manner, because they could not agree upon a nomination for Sheriff. At its assembling at Mt. Pleasant, Myers and Reynolds were thrown overboard, only on account of their religion and foreign birth, in spite of the most effective services, they had rendered to the party for years.

Just compare the action of the Cook County Republican Convention at Chicago with the Know Nothing row in our Democratic Convention! The Chicago Convention almost unanimously nominated on the first ballot for Sheriff our old friend Anthony C. Hesing! We cannot remember a precedent, where the Democratic party in one of the largest cities of the Union ever nominated a German for an important and lucrative office.

Mr. A. C. Hesing resided in this city for a number of years, and his numerous friends are with regret his departure from here; he was considered to them by personal amiability in social circles as well as by his incorruptible integrity in his business transactions. A Republican nomination in Cook county being equivalent to an election, his success cannot be doubtful for a moment, particularly as the majority of the German Democrats will vote for him, rightfully believing as they do that the filling of the office of Sheriff by a German will be an honor and a great benefit to the German population of Illinois. Here also nobody doubts that Mr. Hesing, by his business tact and his energy, is possessed of the most excellent qualities to fill an office like that for which he was nominated.

Rev. Mr. Bewley not Hung.

The following paragraph from the Central (St. Louis) *Christian Advocate* of this week will be read with pleasure by all who have been shocked at the report of his assassination by a mob in Texas. The *Advocate* says:

In a postscript of a letter from the Rev. G. W. Fisher, dated Urbana, Mo., and postmarked Sept. 29th, we have the following: "We have it from good authority that Bro. Bewley is not hung, unless within three days. He is in the custody of an unfeeling clan of pro-slavery men. But he is six closely watched by his friends."

The New York Fusion.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, 4th.)

One of the jolliest performances that ever took place on any stage was enacted at Albany yesterday. The Douglas State Committee met with Mr. S. F. Butterworth and the illustrious Alderman Dayton of Brooklyn, and solemnly completed the fusion, by the place of Mr. Henry S. Randall, as Elector at Large, the Hon. Greene C. Bronson was chosen; probably on account of the Freesoil opinions he held in 1848. John H. Brower, Stephen P. Russell, W. B. Duncan and W. E. Robbe of this city, and A. D. Conger of Rockland, were put on as District Electors, in place of C. H. Collins, O. Otterdorfer, F. S. Tillon, J. Robinson, J. Anderson and R. Haight, who declined. W. C. Crain of Herkimer was made the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Judge Allen, and that was all. We are sorry to say that it is a fusion in which the hobgoblin are not fused. The Breckinridge leaders announce that they shall pursue the war to the bitter end, and the Hon. S. F. Butterworth pours the last contempt upon the whole scheme by declaring that Mr. Buchanan's administration is in favor of it. So ends the most remarkable effort at fusion in the State of New York. The thing was as unnatural as the mingling of fire and water. The fusers have covered themselves with ridicule. That is the whole story.

THE CITY.

By Gilbert Sampson, of White Granite, and China Ware, Set and Second Hand Furniture, at 93 La Salle St. at 9½ o'clock.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder's Court adjourned yesterday.

☞ See advertisements of lost purses and pocket books.

NOTICE.—The ladies and parents are invited this afternoon at G. Mirasole's, Dancing Academy, for the purpose of making arrangements of the juvenile class.

☞ See nice cargo of lumber, per brig "Hollister," near Van Buren street bridge, for sale by A. J. Steele, office northeast corner Washington and Canal streets.

Little Dug, of Demagogues Prince,
Imitates Wales, who a short time since,
Changed his name for his Western tour or;
Little Dug comes home—and nothing more.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. S. Morrill, of Vermont Capt. Lee, England; Capt. Harrison, England Mr. and Mrs. Trotter, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, New Orleans; Rev. R. Beattie and wife, New York; H. D. McGinnes and family, New Orleans; Hon. B. W. Bartholomew, Vermont; Capt. Williams and wife, Detroit; I. H. Bee, Esq., New York; C. Yorkeller; New York; Morris Ketchum, New York; Benson J. Lossing, New York; S. W. Marston, Boston; S. T. DeFord, Baltimore; E. R. Bowers and wife, Mobile; Ed. Bennett, New York; W. R. Stuart and lady, New Orleans, are now stopping at the Richmond House.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 9 o'clock last night was occasioned by the burning of two large barns and a woodshed, owned by Mr. Frederick Hartwig, and situated in the rear of his house on Halsted street, near Kinzie, on the West Side. The stables were well filled with hay, and contained a horse and cow, both of which were got out. Some half dozen hogs, however, under one of the stables, were burned. Mr. R. and his family were down town at the time, viewing the procession, and did not return until after the fire was extinguished. The whole loss was about $800, on which there was $200 insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

SAND'S GIGANTIC COMBINATION CIRCUS.—This fine equestrian company have been delighting our citizens and the thousands of strangers who have visited our city during the past three or four days, by a series of performances almost unequalled in their line. With their gigantic mules, their trick ponies, their large troupe of equestrian performers, Don Santiago Gibbonois—whose feats as a contortionist are truly wonderful—and last, though not least, the celebrated Tony Pastor—they form a combination of attractions rarely found in one company. And while the manager has spared no pains to render his company as excellent as ones, the people of our city have shown a due appreciation of the same by filling their tent to overflowing during each performance.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAIR.—The Homœopathic Fair is still attracting large numbers of visitors. Altogether, the Fair has been a great success, for which the ladies who have been untiring in their efforts in the matter, deserve much praise. The tables are tastefully and beautifully covered. Of all the imported articles with which the city abounds, or the fair ones at the Fair are graced, that grand bouquet from Adrian, Mich., is decidedly the first; and we advise all who have not seen it to go to Metropolitan Hall to-day. To give the little ones an opportunity of witnessing the exhibition, children will be admitted this afternoon at five cents each.

The beautiful scenic impersonations presented this evening, should not be forgotten by the cultivated portion of our community. The parties having the matter in charge give promise of a splendid entertainment.

THE DOUGLAS WAKE.

Obsequies to the Departed.

GREAT FAILURES TO ARRIVE.

Immense Staying at Home.

WHO CAME FROM THE COUNTRY.

Who Marched in Procession.

STEPHEN'S LAST WORDS.

The Inevitable Negro Man.

MY GREAT PRINCIPLE.

The Torchlight Procession last Night.

"DOUBLE, DOUBLE, TOIL AND TROUBLE."

Gems of the Evening.

From time immemorial it has been Ireland's cherished custom to "wake" their dead. They gather the more numerous in proportion to the prominence of the departed. The air is rent with ejaculations, and varied cries, expressive of emotion. Candles give their flickering light to the scene, nor is refreshment wanting, varying in kind and quantity like the illumination, in accordance with the means and lavish disposition of those most interested. Such an occasion as an Irish wake on a grand scale has just taken place here.

When the politically slaughtered Stephen comes home among his kindred, there is a beautiful fitness of things in giving him a royal wake, and to achieve this has employed the time and energies of the Squatterites of this city for some time past. They waked him yesterday and last night, and will not need to wake themselves to-day to the fact that the whole affair was an expensive sham, a failure; for they knew it all the while.

The Irish pitched into the wake with a will, they always do. They whooped, and howled, and carried flambeaus in the torchlight procession, and rode their stiff dray horses

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

THAT MAN JOHNSON.

It is bad enough that a man like Herschel V. Johnson, who, when at home, would unhesitatingly head a mob for putting down any Northern man, who should attempt to rebearse, in regard to Slavery, the language that was common in the conversation of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, should take it upon himself to instruct the people of the West in their political rights and duties; but when this man Johnson, who avowed in 1856, in a public speech in Philadelphia, that "Capital should own Labor," comes North to tell our laborers how to cast their votes, we wonder that they do not leave him to talk to empty seats and vacant space. It is greater wonder, that, when he insults them as he did at Pittsburgh, during a recent pro-Slavery harangue there, they do not silence him on the spot.—With the idea common among the buyers and sellers of laboring men and their wives and children, that labor is dishonorable, that no man who toils can be or ought to be free, he broke out in that city of Pittsburgh, in reply to a question, in the following strain:

"LOOK AT THE SLAVES IN YOUR OWN WORKSHOPS! THEY ARE DRIVEN TO THE POLLS AT THE BECK OF THEIR MASTERS, UNDER PENALTY OF BEING DISCHARGED."

"*Slaves in your workshops!*" Mechanics of Chicago—you men who are the bone and sinew of the city—you who have built its churches and laid deep and strong the foundations of our public schools—you to whom the promoters of all good enterprises apply for aid—you who are rearing your families in virtue and respectability—you who at home are surrounded by more of the comforts and luxuries of life than fall to the share of three-fourths of the man-owners of the South—you who in intelligence and enterprise, in all the attributes of true manhood, excel any race of slave-drivers that the sun ever shone upon, —do you hear this? "You slaves of the workshop, who are driven to the polls at the beck of your masters," do you understand what this man who owns his laborers and his mechanics, and governs them by the whip, the gag, and the slave hounds, means? He has come to tell you what you must do. At Indianapolis, only a week ago, he announced his purpose and your mission. Said he:

"I repeat the question, are we ever to have peace and repose? [Yes, under Douglas and Johnson.] No, no, the election of no one man can do it. It must begin at the capable of your magistrate's district, and go up to the chief magistracy, and *plant your foot on every man's neck who dares to say that he will interfere with slavery anywhere.*" [Great applause.]

So your "slaves of the workshop" must remain slaves. Any man who proposes to ameliorate the condition in which the Douglas candidate for Vice President sees you, must have a Democratic foot set upon his neck. Your preachers, your school teachers, your lyceum-lecturers, your librarians, must be choked down. Slavery is a principle, and you are under its operation. "Capital should own its Labor!" "Slaves of the workshop," how do you like this Democratic teaching? Enslaved nations may not struggle for their freedom. The foot of the Democracy shall be set on their necks. Slavery shall not be interfered with anywhere! Garibaldi is only a Republican agitator. Your Bombs, with his rods, and dungeons, and instruments of torture, is the true Prince. Be quiet and submit! The Territories of our own country shall be cursed with the presence of unpaid and unwilling toil, and he who remonstrates shall have a Democratic foot set upon his neck. The capitalist who owns his labor may bring his chattels into the free States and there hold them. The Constitution has been interpreted by this man Johnson, to mean that Slavery is a national institution, as sacred as, and coequal with, the right of property. Freedom is an essence—an abstraction—nothing. Slavery is your true Democracy; for that our Fathers fought. Interfere with it, and a Democratic foot shall be planted on your neck.

This is the scope and meaning of Johnson's teaching. He practices his own theory. The money that paid his fair North, that will pay for his board, that will carry him back again, if he settles his own bills, wrung from the sweat of toil. Perhaps he sold a man—possibly a dray-man, a householder, a blacksmith, a saddler or wagonmaker, before he set out from home, to replenish his purse. We do not know, but it may have been a woman torn from the embraces of her husband, or a father dragged from the grasp of his children, that went to the block, that the "Democratic" candidate for the Vice Presidency might pursue his Northern journey with dignity and abundance. Why not? "Capital should own its labor;" and has not Johnson capital?

O, men of the North! oh, men of toil! this is the Democracy to which you are invited. Board by the bugaboo of negro equality, which exists nowhere but on pro-slavery banners and in the lying mouths of pro-slavery orators; terrified by threats of the dissolution of the Union which is not in danger, are you ready to accept a doctrine like this, which the "Democratic" candidate for the Vice Presidency avows? For the sake of giving this insolent Johnson a triumph in one or two of our doubtful States, will you imperil the success of that Man of the People —himself a laborer and a laborer's son—about the broadness and depth, the endurance and sincerity of whose sympathy with the masses there can be no doubt? For that empty name Democracy which conceals the most atrocious despotism beneath its flattering sound, are you ready to support and extend that servile system which will end in your becoming what Johnson charges you with being—Slaves of Workshops—Laborers owned by Capital—slaves indeed? Ill! ois will answer in tones that will convince all peripatetic stumpers for Presidential offices that her men of toil have not yet lost their self-respect, nor their love of freedom which alone makes their labor honorable and their children the equals of kings and princes! "Capital should own its labor!" "Slaves of the workshop!" No! never, never!

A FALSE TEST.

"Whenever," said Mr. Douglas in his speech at Jones' Wood—"whenever the time comes that I cannot visit the land of my birth and the grave of my grandfather, and carry my political principles with me, I shall come to the conclusion that there is something wrong in my creed." Just such a boast Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist, could make; so could Caleb Cushing, the arch-conspirator of Yancey; so could the advocate of any political creed whatever,—if—and herein is contained the sum of the whole matter—if, fortunately, his birthplace and the grave of his grandfather be within the borders of a State where public sentiment and law are shaped by the freedom-loving toleration of Republicanism. Mr. Douglas incurred no hazard in making his brave declaration. Strangely enough, the man who holds that the few should rule the many and that might makes right, may travel without molestation all over the Republic, visiting his birthplace or the grave of his grandfather, and proclaiming his political creed without hindrance from government or people; but let the man with liberal views—the man who would give every one a fair hearing—go forth promulgating his doctrines, and in every State unregenerated by the life-giving principles of liberty and humanity, he will have tar and feathers for rebutting arguments, the walls of a dungeon for auditors, and the gallows for a rostrum. And yet we were not aware that the former had a right to boast of the popularity of his sentiments, or that the latter should come to the conclusion that there was something wrong in his creed." We were not aware that freedom of speech and liberty of the press make oppression reasonable and expedient, or that muzzling the press and suppressing free discussion make liberty a hateful thing. The glory of that discovery was reserved for the genius of Douglas.

For more than ten years Garibaldi, the "regenerator of Italy," could not visit the land of his birth or the grave of his grandfather, and carry his political principles with him; Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, cannot do so today; very many good men, citizens now of this country, cannot. Where is the "something wrong?"—in their political creeds? or in the governments of the lands of their nativities? Where, oh, most wise Judge Dogberry? Let the man of Carolina come to Illinois—let him note carefully the far more equal distribution of wealth here than in his native State, the far more general diffusion of knowledge, the far fuller enjoyment of political liberty; let him study our better system of agriculture, our greater facilities for commerce, our society more homogeneous, and without castes, our rapid increase in population and wealth; let him become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of our civilization, a firm believer that freedom is a safer, surer, better foundation on which to build a State, than slavery; and let him then return to the land of his birth and the grave of his grandfather, "carrying his political principles with him,"—let him do this, and he will be compelled to flee for his life. And why is this thing so? Is it because there is "something wrong" in the man's creed? There must, then, be something very wrong in both the social and political system of Illinois—must there not? For on these he based his creed. And if the wrong is on our side, and men's lives and the country's peace are thereby jeopardized, should we not make the advance towards reconciliation, and model our system after the Carolina standard? At the very least, we should proclaim our blunder, and thus warn mankind against the deep sinfulness of being misled by our unmistakable evidences of prosperity into believing that we have built our system on a good foundation. The sublime theory set forth at Jones' Woods leaves no escape from this conclusion.

But suppose *Carolina* committed the blunder, and not Illinois—what then? In whose creed shall we look for the "something wrong?" It will afford scoffing Republicans an excellent apology for insisting that Union the lesser said a very mean and very foolish thing; that what he intended as a boast, was something of which a man of spirit should feel heartily ashamed; that it reflects no credit on the character or of a Statesman to be applauded by a wrong-minded and unreasoning Southern mob, which would hang a true man without giving him a hearing; that Northern pro-slavery braggarts feel secure in the South, because they revile liberty in deference to a debased public sentiment, and Southern pro-slavery braggarts feel secure in the North because they rely on our maintenance of the freedom of speech.—On the whole, we think Mr. Douglas would have spoken more wisely, more like a statesman, more like an American, more like a MAN, had he said this—"Whenever a peaceable citizen, taking with him the broad shield of the Constitution, cannot go into any portion of our confederacy and carry along his political principles, I shall come to the conclusion that there is something radically wrong in the social organization of that people who refuse the right, and that they do not comprehend the nature of our government or of the principles on which it is founded."

WESTERN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The receipts upon our Western railways show most clearly the improved condition of the country. The increase is found mainly in the receipts for freight, showing the movement of actual values, and not any disposition on the part of the people to squander their means in traveling for pleasure, or even to indulge in desirable social intercourse. On Tuesday, the second of October, the freight receipts of the Illinois Central Railroad exceeded she round sum of $12,000, being the largest day's work ever reached in the freight department of that road. The receipts of the Canada Great Western for the week ending September 28th, exceed those of the corresponding week last year by $16,016.64; those of the Galena road for the same week are in excess of those of '59 by $10,086.45; and those of the Illinois Central for the week ending October 4th, exceed those of the corresponding week in '59 by $8,802.61. The earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road for the month of September exceed those of September '59 by $11,829.96; and for the same month the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy shows a gain of $44,834 65. The precise earnings on all these roads have appeared in our columns within the last two or three days. The Chicago and Rock Island and other roads centering in this city, have shown similar figures, while on most if not all the roads the improvement in August was still more satisfactory. During the month of September the prices of produce have fluctuated more than they did in August, and have been lower.

It is a fact of still more importance, that along the line of all our roads, there is an abundance of produce to keep their rolling stock fully employed till the next harvest. The prosperity which they are now enjoying is not merely temporary; but come what will, it must continue for many months. The certainty of this has long since been fully understood in the great financial centre of the nation, and the appreciation of railway property has been as rapid and satisfactory as its decline two or three years since was fearful and crushing. It will be well for the country if the returning surge does not sweep too far and involve the more sanguine in loss and disappointment. There is, however, we apprehend, a sure basis for further advancement in the price of some of our railway shares, but it does not become us to venture an opinion as to particulars on such subjects. Whoever decides to invest in that kind of property must form his own conclusions and run his own risk. With honest economical management, such as the stockholders ought to insist on from their officers, most of the railways of the West will hereafter pay a fair per centage to their stockholders.

The Carl Schurz Calumny.

The last number of the Cleveland *Nationa; Democrat* has the following manly apology for having done Carl Schurz unwittingly injustice by publishing the slanders of the New York *Express*:

"CARL SCHURZ—LET JUSTICE BE DONE.—It seems that Schurz was commenting on a speech of Mr. Douglas, and gave what he claimed was a fair deduction from the Little Squatter's speech, comprised in the obnoxious sentiments which, clipped from their context, and without a word of explanation, make Schurz the utterer of the sentiments as his own. The facts being, in brief, as we state them, Schurz is entitled to the correction from all who published the extract, which we did, believing it to be genuine. The fellow who first cut it out and published it did a contemptible act, in comparison to which the robbing of a hen roost is virtue, for want might be plead as an excuse for the latter, but for the other no excuse can be offered.

The *Times and Herald* copied this same calumny. Its attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Schurz was giving the Douglas interpretation of the Declaration of Independence —an interpretation which he repudiated with the scorn and indignation of a noble nature and to prevent the adoption of which by the free people of the North, he is exerting his best talents and sacrificing his valuable time. But the *Times and Herald* has not the manliness to retract its calumny. It wilfully misleads its readers, and, what is worse, it violates a rule of honor every where recognised by honorable men. We command it to the example of its Democratic contemporary of Cleveland.

Parkville & Grand River Railroad.

This road from Cameron, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, in Missouri, to Parkville on the Missouri River, a distance of 48 miles. Thence roads are projected to Lawrence, 33 miles; thence branching, one line to the Southern boundary of the territory, the other up the plain of the Kansas valley, towards Pike's Peak. By a recent treaty with the Delawares, some 200,000 acres of valuable land have been obtained to aid in building a Railroad 50 miles west of the Missouri River, from Leavenworth, running down Stranger Creek, and connecting with the Parkville and Grand River Railroad extension, thence to Lawrence, and up the north side of the Kansas river to Topeka. Beyond, it is hoped, lands may be obtained of the Potawattomies, to extend the route still farther to Manhattan. Kansas, when admitted as a state, will expect congressional donations of land which, with a small amount of state aid, will complete her system. A railroad convention of the territory will be held at Topeka, on the 17th of this month, about two hundred miles of the Parkville and Grand River Railroad is already graded, some 300 hands are employed, and the work is pressed with energy. Arrangements are made to put down the iron in the spring. This road is a compromise line between Kansas City and Leavenworth, being more direct, and possessing all the advantages of both; hence its adoption as the cheapest and most meritorious, by those interested in the great northern and eastern lines.

Douglas in Arkansas—Bell Stronger in Pro-Slavery than Breckinridge.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CLARENDON, ARK., Sept. 26, 1860.

A paragraph seems to be going through the Northern papers, that Johnson and Sector, the recent candidates for Governor in this State, are both Douglas men. Now, the truth is, they are both Breckinridge men, and I have seen both of their signatures, within a fortnight, on the books of the Little Rock Breckinridge Club, placed there by themselves. There was not a candidate, in the recent election, for a single county office in the whole State that was known to favor Douglas.

This State will probably poll 60,000 votes. The following will approximate the standing of the parties:

Breckinridge	40,000
Bell	15,000
Douglas	5,000

The Electors in this State, of the three parties, are on the stump and canvassing every District. The friends of Bell insist up n it, in all their speeches that he is more pro-slavery than Breckinridge and is the owner of more slaves than were ever held by all the Presidents that have occupied the Presidential chair, or owned by all the candidates that have ever run in respect to Slave-hold rs' interests, and for the future interests of slave property; that Breckinridge has no slaves, and Douglas is only interested in some two hundred and fifty negroes bequeathed to the children of Douglas by his first wife by their grand parents, Martin of North Carolina; that Douglas's children and relatives only possess slave property and plantations to the amount of $500,000, while Bell and his family relatives, have the same kind of property to the amount of *three millions of dollars.*

L. A. B.

Finnigan on the Stump.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MCLEANSBORO, ILL., Oct. 2d, 1860.

S. E. Finnigan, of Boston, made his appearance in our town yesterday and addressed the citizens of this vicinity at the Court House last evening in a speech of about two hours length, presenting the real questions now dividing parties clearly and forcibly, fully demonstrating that Abraham Lincoln was the very man for the present crisis for President. He showed that base charges were being made by certain stump orators of Southern Illinois against Lincoln and the Republican party, and concluded with an appeal to his old Democratic friends to support Lincoln and Hamlin, as it was the only means of defeating the election of Jo. Lane, the Disunionist, from being made President by the Senate. His speech was fully appreciated.

I will add that the Republican party is growing daily in our county, and we will roll up such a vote as will surprise our little Democratic office seekers.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Old Putnam Awake.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MAGNOLIA, ILL., Oct. 2d, 1860.

On last Saturday the Republicans of the Southern part of Old Putnam met in mass meeting at Magnolia, and in spite of the rain that all the Northern part of our county was drawn off by the grand Seward demonstration at Princeton, and although the indications were for an immediate commencement of the cold rain storm which has since set in; yet we had a gathering of from a thousand to fifteen hundred enthusiastic, live Republicans, working men and women, who will not cease their efforts until they see a policy inaugurated by this Government which will protect the future homes of their children from the blighting, withering influences of human slavery.

Hon. C. E. Farnsworth, who had been expected, failed to appear; but his place was nobly supplied by G. L. Fort, Esq., of Lacon, who in a two hours speech held the people enchained by an irresistable logic, enforced by a spirited and eloquent delivery.

In the evening, our town was illuminated by the lighting of three hundred tar barrels. Wide Awakes, who, after a grand procession, were eloquently addressed by Capt. Shaw of the Lacon Company, Mr. Brockway of Wenona, and others.

Old Putnam is doing her duty. Neglected as she has been by the State Central Committee—never yet having had an appointment for any of our distinguished speakers from other States, nor one of any kind, through the influence of the Committee, since the organization of the Republican party—yet she has steadily increased her vote, and next November will show a gain of fifty on our Republican majority at the last election. MAGNOLIA.

A Correction.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

URBANA, Oct. 4th, 1860.

I notice in your account of the excursion train you say, "when this train passed Urbana, a six hundred Republican train had begun, and its were left behind." This is a mistake; evidently you were wrongly informed. There were, perhaps, one hundred or more who intended to go to Chicago on said train who did not go. Tickets of the G. W. R. R had been sent here to sell, and many persons went, when they got news that as having been made with the Artisans', and found such was the truth, and that to go from here by a mixed train would be about $240 per car. He at once chartered one car, for the Wide Awakes, which filled said car to overflowing. Many tickets that had been sold were refunded, and many more who would have gone if they could on the excursion train, remained at home. *Draw your own inferences* I we have our opinions.

H.

The conclusion of our correspondent's statement does not differ much from that of our "informant's," who said that he had selected cars could have been chartered at $1 piece from Urbana. And had that been the case there would have been eight to ten cars filled to overflowing from that point. $240 was an effectual embargo on four-fifths of those anxious to attend the meeting. The Kankakee people were deterred from coming by the same want of accommodation in prices.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

INDIANA.—In regard to the result in this State next Tuesday, the Indianapolis *Journal* of Wednesday says:

Upon a careful examination of the whole field we are convinced that the Republicans will elect their entire State ticket and a majority in both branches of the Legislature next Tuesday. The opponents to Democratic misrule are active and determined in every part of the State, and the people have too long endured the wrongs of false Democracy, and will now end it forever. They have determined on a change and will have it.

—Remember that Roger A. Pryor says that he supports Douglas because HE SUPPORTS THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT AND ASSERTS FOR SLAVERY THE RIGHT OF COLONIZATION IN THE TERRITORIES.

—The Hon. Wm. M. Meredith of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Treasury under Millard Fillmore, and one of the truest, ablest Whigs in the country, and who has taken no part in politics for a number of years past, has announced his intention to support the People's Party, as they call the united opposition to Democracy in Pennsylvania. Of Mr. Lincoln Mr. Meredith says:

As to your Presidential candidate, I know him only from report and from a perusal of some of his printed speeches. Judging from them, I take him to be a large minded man of great research and comprehensive views, and of decided and unflinching political opinions. He does not descend in the lesanlies of artificial rhetoric, the entanglements of purposed ambiguity, or the extravagance of political declamation. Perhaps these may not be so essential to the character of a practical statesman as seems to have been sometimes supposed. But Mr. Lincoln appears to me to have two merits, one of style and one of substance, which more than make up any such deficiency, if it be one. They are: *first*, that he says what he means; and *secondly*, that he means what he says.

—Ex-Gov. Pebb of Ohio, now of Tennessee, is addressing the people of Indiana in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin.

—The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* says: "Let us defeat Lincoln if we can; but if we cannot, then let us stay in the Union and make him toe the mark." That sounds better.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Locomotive*, a fierce Breckinridge paper, puts out in an appeal to the Irish voters of that State, "who have been misled into the advocacy of principles which they will one day condemn, by the notion that Douglas is a Catholic." It warns them of the danger of advocating the doctrines of such a demagogue.

—Judge B. S. Bibb, of Montgomery, Alabama, and a gentleman of influence, declares for Bell and Everett. He states that his determination grew out of a thorough investigation of Southern affairs, and that Bell and Everett are undoubtedly the only men who can carry the country against Lincoln.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Republicans of the third Congressional District think they have a "sure thing" of beating C. L. Vallandigham.

—Gen. Hamilton, an Irish gentleman of New York, and formerly a Democrat, has come out for Lincoln. In a recent speech, he said that his countrymen had always been cheated by the sham Democracy, and urged them to enlist forthwith into the Republican ranks.

L. M. KEITT AGAIN.—The Charleston *Mercury* publishes another letter from Mr. Keitt. The gist of it is the declaration that "if the Black Republican party succeeds in the coming election the issues between the North and the South will be withdrawn from the federal arena, and *must be decided by the State themselves*, as sovereignties. In this contingency my convictions of duty and policy are clear and well settled. I shall advise *disunion promptly.*" There is pretty strong evidence that Mr. Keitt's advice will not be followed.

—Henry Barnes, of the Detroit *Tribune*, has been re-nominated for State Senator, by the Republicans.

IMPUDENT ACTION OF THE NEW YORK ANNEXATION COMMITTEE.—At the last regular meeting of the American Central Committee of New York, after mature deliberation it was

Resolved, That in accordance with our State Council, and in the absence of any recognized American nominee for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, we hereby declare every member of the Council of this city, free to vote for the Presidential candidate whom he deems worthy of his suffrage.

This action is in harmony with the spirit of the American organization.

—The defection of Mr. Haven is causing considerable spicy comment in the Buffalo papers. In 1858, Mr. Haven is reported to have denominated the Democracy "Philistines;" the Buffalo *Commercial* remarks upon it that Mr. Haven is "the Samson who has laid his head in the lap of Delilah Macomber," who has shorn his locks. It opines that there is no future for Mr. H. like that which left Samson of old triumphant in death over his enemies.

—The New London, Ct., *Star*, claims to have reliable information from Hartford, to the effect that there will be no union of the Democratic party in that State at the Presidential election. The leaders of the Douglas wing have lately met and resolved not to treat with the Breckinridgers.

A STRONG HINT.—We see it stated that the Wide Awake organization of Philadelphia, alone exceeds the vote cast for Fremont in that city by more than 2,000 persons. The coalition against Mr. Curtin is formidable indeed, but there is still a mightier host toiling night and day for his success.

—The town of Neshonoc, LaCrosse Co., Wisconsin, has been canvassed, and stands for Lincoln 167, Douglas 18.

THE BELL EVERETT IN INDIANA.—In answer to the recent impudent address by the Bell-wealthy-cracks of Kentucky, addressed to their brethren of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, advising them to defeat the Republican nominations in these States, James G. Bryant, a member of the State Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party of Indiana, has issued a response to that Kentucky address, advising his friends either to vote for Col. Lane or not vote at all.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* has not much faith in the popular ty of Mr. Douglas in North Carolina. To the assertion of a newspaper correspondent that "Douglas is gaining rapidly" in that State, it says:

Did any human being ever hear such stuff? And the Miles Taylor organ publishes that as the "opinion of North Carolinians?" It is a fair specimen of the representations of Douglas' strength. Why, Douglas has no strength—no earthly chance, in North Carolina.

—The *Herald*, a new Republican paper, has just appeared at Salem, Marion County, in this State. It looks well and talks well, and will accomplish a good work in that semi-benighted region.

POOR AUTHORITY.—A certain Mr. Elliott of South Carolina has been making a speech in favor of secession. He insists that if the Republicans are successful, they will abolish slavery in the States, and quotes the New York *Herald* to prove his assertions.

DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS.—The Charleston *Mercury*, the organ of the Democracy in that city, says:

Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the *laboring man*, whether WHITE or BLACK. The great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burthened with a *servile* class of MECHANICS and LABORERS *unfit for self government*, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. Master and slave is a relation in society as necessary as that of parent and child; and the Northern States will yet have to introduce the Theirr theory of free government is a delusion.

Another splinter from the Democratic platform is from the Alabama *Messenger*, as follows:

Free society! we sicken at the name. What is it but a combination of GREASY MECHANICS, FILTHY OPERATIVES, SMALL-PIPED FARMERS, and moon struck THEORISTS? All the Northern, and especially the New England States, are devoid of society fitted for well bred gentlemen.

GOOD PLUCK.—Col. Evans, of the Baltimore *Patriot*, who goes it strong for Lincoln, said, in a recent speech, that in Baltimore they had tried to injure his paper by taking away advertisements, but he had gone to an Auctioneer and said: "There is a large, three story, brick house, well built and furnished: put it up and sell it for cash, and I will put the proceeds in this work, and we cannot succeed in this contest for freedom."

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Forney's *Press*, Douglas organ, has a carefully prepared review of the Congressional canvass in Pennsylvania, in which it reaches the conclusion that 15 Districts are sure to elect Republican Representatives; 9 may be considered doubtful, and 1 (Berks) pretty surely Democratic. Of the 9 doubtful ones, the Republican preponderance is pretty certain in 7.

—Brooks, Hoit & Co. undertook to sell out the American Council, at Conquest, Cayuga county, New York, but they can't deliver, it appears. The lodge numbered about one hundred members, of whom ninety-six are out and-out Lincoln men, three will vote for Douglas, one didn't know how he was going, and another was going to Canada.

—The People's Party (Rep.) had a stirring meeting at Reading, Pa., on Thursday. The affair is spoken of as the most notable gathering ever had in Berks county.

—An Irish Wide-Awake Club has been formed in the Third Ward of Syracuse, commencing with one hundred and seventy-four members.

—A correspondent writes to the New York *Tribune* that Delaware county, Pa., will give Lincoln 1000 majority. It gave Buchanan over 400 majority in 1856.

A NEW REASON FOR DEFEATING A CANDIDATE.—The Cincinnati *Times* says that certain persons of high social standing, who are honored and respected in the community, are endeavoring to defeat the election of Mr. Gaines, the Republican candidate of Hamilton county for Prosecuting Attorney, *because he would not quash an indictment for murder against a wealthy young man of Cincinnati, who is now a fugitive in a distant city.*

HANCOCK COUNTY.—The Democrats of Hancock county held their grand fizzle at Carthage on the 1st inst. For more than a month past they had their big posters scattered all through the country, and the newspapers of the party had heralded it long and imploringly, urging the faithful to come up to the rescue, and beat the great Republican demonstration which was held in the same place some time since, at which not less than 12,000 to 15,000 were present. A dozen big speakers were advertised as sure to be present. After all these efforts less than 3,000 persons, including all sexes and creeds, responded to the invitation, and the only speaker who came was Rev. Henry Clay *dean*, known as "dirty Dean." So disappointed were the Squatterites that one of them made a motion that the meeting adjourn to the 11th, and it was unanimously adopted.

WOODFORD COUNTY.—A discussion took place at El Paso on the 27th ult., between H. D. Cock and S. L. Richmond, Republican and Democratic candidates for Representatives in the 43d district. A correspondent writes us that the discussion was highly satisfactory to the Republicans present. After the discussion had been completed between the two combatants, Judge Brown, the Breckinridge candidate for Representative, took the stand, when the Squatter champion ran away. A Wide-Awake Club, numbering 40 members, has been formed at El Paso.

THE DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION AT QUINCY.—The *St. Louis Herald* a few days since contained a flaming account of a Douglas demonstration at Quincy on the 24 inst., wherein the numbers present were stated at from 40,000 to 50,000. A friend writes us—we wish we had room for his letter—that the number present, by actual count as they passed under the "triumphal arch," was just *eleven hundred and sixty-six*, including men, women and children, and of that number not more than three hundred were voters, and this, too, after six weeks of the most active appeals to the faithful to come to the rescue, with the promise of "fifty of the most eloquent speakers in the country." This promise came within forty-nine speakers of being true, Augustus Cæsar Dodge being the only "distinguished" one present who was allowed to speak. Jim Green was there, but as he says that Douglas is the greatest political scoundrel in the country, and Douglas says the same of Jim, he was not allowed to speak. And this miserable failure is trumpeted in the *St. Louis Herald* as one of the immense meetings of the campaign. The friend to whose letter we are indebted for these facts concludes his letter as follows:

We are going to astonish the people in the northern part of this State at the next election by sending to Congress a *gentleman*—some other than Capt. Ben. Prentice. There is no brag about this, Ben. is going in sure, and when he goes there you will find that we knew what we were about when we sent him there; and you will very soon be ready to join me in saying that the Fifth District has cause to be proud of him. He is out among the boys and makes hosts of friends, and entirely disarms his enemies, wherever he goes, and if he ain't elected, Quincy owes Chicago the oysters.

A Priest in Council.

There was a nice gathering of the friends of "my grand principle" in Ralph's saloon last night, to discuss with a certain Reverend Father of the Catholic Church "how to do it," in the way of securing the Irish vote of the city bodily in favor of "Slavy Dog," and slavery in all the States. Of course such arguments were employed as are congenial to subjects who have the names of the parties, and shall make good use of them in due time.—*Quincy Whig*, 2d.

☞ In the "Roll Masters" of Indianapolis are eleven old staunch Democrats who are actively at work for the Republican cause.

FAILURE OF THE ARTISAN'S BANK.

A Chapter in the History of Democratic Financiering.

[From the New York Times, 5th.]

That not very large nor very influential class of citizens who have private deposits at the Artisans' Bank, were disagreeably confirmed, yesterday morning, in their suspicions of the unsoundness of that institution by the polite but cold refusal of the Paying Teller to cash any checks whatever. The Bank paid all claims upon it up to 3 o'clock last Monday afternoon; but, on opening the doors yesterday morning, the ominous words "Bank closed" were to be read on the slides in front of each Teller's desk.

This failure is one of no common moment, for out of it must inevitably grow disclosures—principally of the most impressive and forcible character of a practical statesman as seems to have been sometimes supposed. But Mr. Lincoln appears to me to have two merits, one of style and one of substance, which more than make up any such deficiency, if it be one. They are: *first*, that he says what he means; and *secondly*, that he means what he says.

Hon. C. E. Farnsworth, who had been expected, failed to appear; but his place was nobly supplied by G. L. Fort, Esq., of Lacon, who in a two hours speech held the people enchained by an irresistable logic, enforced by a spirited and eloquent delivery.

In the evening, our town was illuminated by the lighting of three hundred tar barrels. Wide Awakes, who, after a grand procession, were eloquently addressed by Capt. Shaw of the Lacon Company, Mr. Brockway of Wenona, and others.

Old Putnam is doing her duty. Neglected as she has been by the State Central Committee—never yet having had an appointment for any of our distinguished speakers from other States, nor one of any kind, through the influence of the Committee, since the organization of the Republican party—yet she has steadily increased her vote, and next November will show a gain of fifty on our Republican majority at the last election. MAGNOLIA.

A Correction.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

URBANA, Oct. 4th, 1860.

I notice in your account of the excursion train you say, "when this train passed Urbana, a six hundred Republican train had begun, and its were left behind." This is a mistake; evidently you were wrongly informed. There were, perhaps, one hundred or more who intended to go to Chicago on said train who did not go. Tickets of the G. W. R. R had been sent here to sell, and many persons went, when they got news that as having been made with the Artisans'; and all this time, it is to be remembered, the last named institution was supposed to have on its vaults $1,000,000 of the City's funds, not to speak of the additional million in the hands of the City Chamberlain, as trustee for the Supreme Court. It is not yet known where or how this last mentioned sum is deposited.

About four or five days ago, City Chamberlain Plant, thinking that the Artisans' Bank had not enough money in its coffers to pay the City deposits, nor anything like enough, became alarmed that he should be held individually responsible for the deficiency. He called upon a prominent City official (not the Mayor, it must be needless to remark) for advice and aid. The city official examined the whole matter, but could only suggest that some steps should be instantly taken to secure the City's interests, his advice pointing to an immediate transfer of what remained of the public money to some other Bank, and a transfer of all the securities in the Artisans' Bank to make good whatever deficiency there might be.

Acting on this advice, Mr. Plant, as Chamberlain, opened negotiations with the Bank of Commerce, offering to remove the City's funds to its vaults, provided the Commerce directors "would loan half a million to the Artisans' Bank *for a month if to make the transfer.*" The suspicion which is suggested by this condition we need not do more than hint at. The Bank of Commerce replied that it would accept the terms, provided the Artisans' Bank could furnish anything like decent security for the half million which Mr. Plant, in his private capacity as a stockholder anxious to protect himself, was using his official power as City Chamberlain in an effort to obtain. On this the Artisans' Bank sent up by Mr. Plant $500,000 worth of its very best assets as security for a loan of $500,000; but after due examination by the Directors of the Bank of Commerce, this proffered security was pronounced "utterly inadequate," and was rejected.

Upon this the same offer was renewed to the Park Bank; and with better success, that institution regarding the tendered assets of the Artisans', together with the future advantage of the City funds, as worth half a million, and the transfer of $1,500,000 of the public money was thereupon made. The Park Bank is generally regarded as a sound institution, but whether it will continue any longer than did the American Exchange Bank in connection with the City Chamberlain, it would be hazardous to foretell. As to the million of trust-funds in the hands of Mr. Platt, under orders of the Supreme Court, we have no account whatever. Mr. Platt, personally, has always had a high and steady reputation, but we confess that in view of so much of this Artisans' Bank history as is now unfolded to the public, it would greatly tend to relieve the public mind if the security of the Supreme Court trust funds, chiefly the property of widows and orphans, could be established.

The picture presented in this simple recital of hard pecuniary facts, may not strike any large portion of the tax-paying public as credible to his face value. Many will at the first point against him as having recklessly gambled with the public money for the benefit of his brother, and there are suspicions which his character does not combat of some yet more attractive and personal motive. We commend the whole subject to the attention of the Grand Jury now in session, with a suggestion that they should instruct the District-Attorney to "send for persons and papers."

The Shoe and Leather Bank, from which the City deposits were removed by the action of Mayor Wood, had and has a capital of $1 500,000, with a surp us, at its last half yearly statement, of $165,500, or about 11 per cent over and beyond its capital stock. The Artisans' Bank, on the contrary, had never a larger capital than $400,000, and of this the Clearing-House Committee found that "more than one third" was not available. The Shoe and Leather has always paid eight per cent. interest to its shareholders, and is regarded as beyond suspicion; while the Artisans' has been a losing concern from the start, much of its directors as used it for gambling and personal purposes, ever since the date of its formation. On this statement of the case, the public have now to form their opinion as to the bankruptcy of the Artisans', which took place yesterday morning on the withdrawal of the City deposits, being the master key unlocking many mysteries, if rightly and honestly used.

A Vigilant Society in South Carolina.

In Beaufort District, S. C., resided until lately a gentleman named Smith, who employed upon his plantation a number of free negroes. A committee of Vigilants requested him to remove the negroes in forty-eight hours. He replied that he was master of his own plantation and could do as he pleased. Whereupon force was resorted to. An armed committee seized Smith and his two sons, and held a general council, which passed resolutions to this effect. That John N. Smith should be taken out of the State, and that he should be hung if he ever returned to it; that his family should be removed, and that any male member should receive 500 lashes if he returned; and that the Society would not employ any attorney who defended a case on which the Society had taken action. The resolutions were acted upon. The father and sons, escorted by twenty-five armed men, were taken to the railroad and sent to Savannah, where they were to be put on board a steamer. The citizens expressed their joy at the departure of the Smiths by firing twenty-five guns.

Great Gathering at Toulon.

From five to seven thousand persons assembled at Toulon on Saturday to hear Mr. Yates, who made a convincing, and toward the close, a most eloquent speech in illustration of Republican principles. About five hundred Wide Awakes were there, and had a grand torch-light procession in the evening. Even the Douglas men concede that the crowd was three times as large as that at their recent demonstration.—*Henry County Dial*, 5d.

St. Louis or Chicago.

To the Editor of the N. Y. World:

A resident of this town, and an interested observer of the growth of Chicago since its beginning, I would like briefly to present to you, and to your numerous readers, some reasons for dissenting from the opinions that you express in your last Saturday's issue, that St. Louis will be the great city of the West.

I have been one of the gratified readers of the *World* since its commencement, and am glad of its success; you would hardly consider the opinion "that the *Herald* or *Tribune* is to be the leading paper of New York for the future," fairly proved by a reference to its past history and present position?

Chicago has had a wonderful growth, but she is an old city, and has had the advantage as the competitor, which she is, with Chicago for supremacy in the West, of large accumulations of wealth, as well as the tendency of business to continue in accustomed channels and follow the current; yet while she has grown in ten years from 77,0000 to 160,000, her young rival, in the same period has grown from 28,000 to 110,000.

Both places have no doubt their own legitimate sources of growth, with which rivalry cannot much interfere, and each will become the centre of a large and populous country. They are far enough apart for that, nearly four times the distance between New York and Philadelphia; nevertheless, one or the other must become the great central and financial and jobbing center of the West, as New York *now is* of the whole country.

Now, while St. Louis has the advantage in present size, and in capital, and in "*her* commanding location" on the great natural *outlet south* of the Missouri river—just where they *ought* it—and at the head of navigation of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, giving her direct trade with Europe, and the whole New England, *without breaking bulk*, a commerce just beginning to be developed; at a point where the coal crops, the great staples of the West, can be handled without danger from the climate, and where they can be handled in bulk by steam power, instead of in bags by negro and mule power, as must always be done on the levees of river towns.

The Bell-Everett Men of Indiana, not Transferable.

The Secretary of the Bell Everett State Executive Committee of Indiana has issued the following circular, in reply to the late manifesto of the intermeddling Kentuckians who wish to transfer the Constitutional Union vote to Douglas, the reviler of Henry Clay, and the repealer of the Missouri Compromise;

Attention, Bell Men!

To the Bell and Everett men of Indiana:

I take this opportunity of calling your attention to a few facts that seem to me to be worthy of

Special Notices.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oct5 '0 1y

Appeal to Science.—If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element. Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye is the only one ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns, which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes, has fairly won for it the appellation of THE MOST NATURAL HAIR DYE ever invented. Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. oc1 d1m

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. se29-2w

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 28 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-daw1y

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake-st., Chicago. jy24'60x3m

Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandreth's Pills remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fever. When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. au11-1m

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Olawa (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Plumbing.

GAS, PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder.

47 & 49 State street, ... Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. 20 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound. sel-1y-e347

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Gas, Steam Fitting

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DENTIST,

102.......WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.......102
Just East of Clark Street.

No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. oc5-d-1y

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—

DENTISTS,

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Post Office Box 3829.

A. C. FULLER. [oc4 '60-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

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WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF

JONES & WHITE,

(S. R. BINGHAM, Manager.)

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Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled

PORCELAIN TEETH,

(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash. au4-b367 6m

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BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

18x22	18x23	20x44	26x40	26x43	22x32
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26x42	24x34	25x33	26x33	30x37	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

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BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

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STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

se-d&wly-1571

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—

276 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of assorted pattern.

HAM SACKS—every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [ap1'60y] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 150 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 550 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, for sale low. WM. LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water s

Educational.

PALMER'S EVENING SCHOOLS.—At his Academy, 212 State street, third door south of Adams street, will be conducted by the Principal, beginning on Monday, the first of October, and continuing six months. Writing and Arithmetic, on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Reading and Elocution, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Book Keeping on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. A good knowledge of Double Entry will be guaranteed in the six months. Terms, payable in advance:—For three months, $3.00. For the six months, $5.00. W. D. PALMER, A. M., se21z1w Principal.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 63 Edina Place,

BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.

The Fall Term of this institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. and M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860. au17x3m

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1500, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago.

GEO. W. NEWCOMB.
oct4 d189 1m] No. 80 Dearborn st., Room 8, Chicago.

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collateral, running ten days to six months, wanted.

To Let—Store, Offices and Lodging Rooms.
se15-d65-1m B. F. SHERMAN. 114 Dearborn st.

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In Sums and for Terms to Suit.

BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GREENEBAUM BROS.,

se29 d149-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au21 c912-6m 121 Lake street, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED

on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

NO. 63 CLARK STREET.

Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted. my26c456-1y

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,

IRELAND SCOTLAND,

And all other Countries in Europe.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1.0.0 and upwards. Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates. Advances made on grain, warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
British Consulate,
ap15c111 3m Custom House Building, 13 S. Lasalle st

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ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO

ERNST PRUSSING,

DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.

NO. 6..........LARMON BLOCK..........NO. 6
se14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

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Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
au15 1y c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards,

FRISBIE BROTHERS, Dealers in HAY OF ALL KINDS, both Loose and Pressed, at 45 Market street. A large assortment always on hand and for sale in large or small quantities. All persons in want of a good article are solicited to send their orders, which will be promptly filled, and delivered in any part of the city.
H. N. FRISBIE. [se6x1m] M. L. FRISBIE.

STILES & DEANE,

COUNSELORS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Room 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

F. B. STILES. [ap16'60-1y] WM. ROSCOE DEANE.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St.

Chicago, Ill.

R. S. BLACKWELL. [au9-c834-3m] J. N. MATHIEU.

A. D. BRADLEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Office—157 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.

References:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. C. Hall, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd; H. D. Colvin, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., C. R. Holden, Esq., Col. R. S. Shepard, Esq., John Raber, Esq., Aaron Haven, Esq. c841-au6-6m

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

80 - Dearborn Street. - 80

GEO. PAYSON..........WM. C. REYNOLDS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

References:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. S. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, W. Dennison, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel3'60-1y

S. K. DOW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office No. 1, Methodist Block,

Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois. my7'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27-32 1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

NO. 130 CLARK STREET,

Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED. [dec28 '59-1y]

SPIES & BURT,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,

Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FRED'RICK SPIES. [jel-1y-c185] CALVIN O. BURT

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

Shearer, Paine & Strong,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All business of the firm will be settled at the Old Stand, 203 Randolph street. LEONARD S. SHEARER, JOHN S. PAINE, WM. W. STRONG.
Chicago, Sept. 15, 1860.

The business will hereafter be continued with increased facilities at the Old Stand,

203 Randolph Street,

Under the management of WM. W. STRONG, who will be glad to wait on all his old friends and customers, and to the public would say that a Large Stock and

LOW PRICES

will be the ruling motto. WM. W. STRONG.
se24 d115-2w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of "G. S. Hubbard & Co.," is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The claims in favor of or against said late firm and all other matters connected therewith, will be settled by G. S. Hubbard or Chas. H. Hunt.
Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1860. G. S. HUBBARD, CHAS. H. HUNT, E. TAYLOR.
se5-d4 1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Lumber Business THOMAS W. TREGO, under the name of Stouffer & Trego, and shall continue at my old stand, on Clark street, one block south of the M. S. Freight Depot.
HENRY I. STOUFFER.
Chicago Sept. 8th, 1860. se11-d33 1m

Coal, Wood, &c.

KELLY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEHIGH, PITTSTON, SCRANTON,

Lackawana, Briar Hill

ERIE, CHIPPEWA,

Massilon, Mineral Ridge,

Pittsburg and Blossburg

COALS.

Office and Yard foot of North Market st.

AND NO. 2 NORTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

[oct4 d123 1m]

COAL! COAL!!—I HAVE A large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh, Briar Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg,
Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Chippewa,
Also 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American.
20,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers.
A. B. MEEKER.
Office 65 North Wells st.,
sep17d75-3m Yard foot North Market st.

RUPTURES CURED

BY THE

Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not rust, chafe, or [illegible], the rupture, and thereby gives aid, and from use, like most trusses in use, but presses it into place, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the miseries of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY,
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States.
Office 194 Lake street. Post Office box 4355 Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. ty26-1y

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET,

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Charnel and Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & BOLLING

THE INVALID'S HOME.

H. KNAPP, M. D.,

Formerly of New York, has opened an Infirmary in Chicago on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods in this and other countries for the treatment of ALL Chronic Diseases. Sea Card in Weekly. General city practice attended to. Office 179 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. CONSULTATION FREE. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has recently made arrangements by which he is enabled to negotiate the sale of property in this city through his Eastern agencies. Mortgages negotiated, and deeds, as heretofore, and all the business of a Real Estate office transacted.
J. M. PARKER,
No. 79 Washington street, Portland Block.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
6.40 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.		8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M.	Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
6.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M.	Peru Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M.	Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M.	Janesville Acc.	12.55 P. M.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M.	Waukegan Accommodation.	

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

SONG OF SARATOGA.

"Pray, what do they do at the Springs?"
The question is easy to ask;
But to answer it fairly, my dear,
Were rather a serious task.
And yet in a bantering way,
As the magpie or mocking bird sings,
I'll venture a bit of a song,
To tell what they do at the Springs!

Imprimis, my darling, they drink
The waters so sparkling and clear;
Though the flavor is none of the best,
And the odor exceedingly queer;
But the fluid is mingled, you know,
With wholesome medicinal things,
So they drink, and they drink, and they drink—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

Then with appetites keen as a knife,
They hasten to breakfast or dine;
(The latter precisely at three;
The former from seven till nine.)
Ye gods!—what a rustle and rush
When the eloquent dinner-bell rings!
Then they eat, and they eat, and they eat—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

Now they stroll in the beautiful walks,
Or loll in the shades of the trees;
Where many a whisper is heard
That never is told by the breeze;
And hands are commingled with hands,
Regardless of conjugal rings;
And they flirt, and they flirt, and they flirt—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

The drawing rooms now are ablaze,
And music is shrieking away;
Terpsichore governs the hour,
And Fashion was never so gay!
An arm round a tapering waist—
How closely and fondly it clings;
So they waltz, and they waltz, and they waltz—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

In short—as it goes in the world—
They eat, and they drink, and they sleep;
They talk, and they walk, and they woo;
They sigh, and they laugh and they weep;
They read, and they ride, and they dance;
(With other unspeakable things;)
They pray, and they play, and they pay—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

—*N. Y Ledger.*

Berger and Billiards.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 1st.]

M. Berger, the distinguished French professor of Billiards, gave a private exhibition to a number of his friends on Saturday evening last. * * * Berger is not a romancist in appearance. The spirit of a dream does not hover about his person. Its abundant corpulence suggests ease and not action; force and weight, but never grace. He is a type of the big, good natured John Bull that *Punch* likes to tickle. His hands, daft as they are, are not delicate in form. He plays on the common French carom table. This has no pockets, is smaller than the table we use, and heavier at the bottom, with wide cushions surrounding the bed. In playing he chalks his cue incessantly, generally before each shot, and occasionally changes his cue.

Before play the champion thus addressed his audience.—

M. BERGER TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.

In seeing here the *elite* of a great nation I feel a double pride. The man and the artist each acknowledge his part. Let thanks be given to your celebrated professor, Phelan, who, by his great talent, has accustomed intelligence to honor the game of billiards. I thank you sincerely, gentlemen, and pray you to give me a few moments' attention, in order to make it and my purpose and transmit it to your innumerable readers. I come to America as a brother billiard-player, and not as a challenger. Explain this, I pray you, to your readers, and I will be made most happy. The American game differs from the French game. Each game is difficult, as you will see by the result. The American game is executed by Mr. Phelan with an abundance of extraordinary power, with rigorous anything that I ever saw in this game. It is not astonishing that you accord to Mr. Phelan so much sympathy, for he is as good as he is artistically great. I declare frankly that I was received by Phelan as a gentleman and a friend, and I am rejoiced to declare it to all America. Mr. Phelan, like the strongest players in the United States, offers me the aid of his talent in my exhibitions, of which the first will take place on Monday next, in a saloon that I owe to the courtesy of Mr. Phelan. On Monday, if my strength is equal to the ardent desire that I have to please you, I fervently pray that the god of billiards will inspire me with fantastic combinations, and to execute them, will lent me a magic and enchanted cue. *Vive l'Amerique.*

M. Berger contemplates giving exhibitions and lessons in this and other cities. As our champion has retired from the field of challengers, there is no danger of M. Berger's hurting his feelings by beating him.

A series of shots in the romantic school were then made. They were explained in a familiar commentary, and the most brilliant of them elicited rounds of applause. Without a diagram of the table, we cannot hope to convey the fancies that were wrought by the magic cue. The balls seemed to be literally under the player's inspiration. Played out from a semi-circle described in chalk at either corner of the bed, they came together again like a flock of sheep after fulfilling their separate rounds, and in a close group awaited their next summons. These shots proved that, with all his imagination, Berger is a great mathematician, and knows very well every angle of his table. And it was observed that in these and kindred shots of a most practical sort, he was in all cases most successful. In "twisting" his ball he displayed such bold skill as has never been seen in this country. His cue is always pressed perpendicularly upon the ball. This is the most difficult and dangerous practice, as well as the most ungraceful, and is only possible to a master of the instrument. The amateur not only imperils the cloth and the leather of the cue, but also, in nine cases out of ten, entirely fails to give the ivory the desired impetus.

The "forcing" shots were equally wonderful. Berger drew his ball back to a count from another ball placed midway of the table, and sent it curving and curvetting from cushion to cushion, with an accuracy of result that was as unexpected as it was beautiful. His romance reached its climax in a *tour de force,* that electrified the audience, prepared for almost any freak of his imagination. Placing two balls at one end of the table, and another at the other end, he propelled his own ball from the two fair upon the cushion, over which it ran, as if fitted in a groove, until it reached a certain point, where it again leaped upon the table, and, taking a cushion, caromed upon the far ball! The same skill that gave it this strange direction, lifted it from the bed into a gentleman's hat, as if the end of the cue were a forceps.

The exhibition was astonishing, but since all of these shots were executed after from three to six trials, not fully convincing of the immense advantage of the romantic school. If the apostle himself is never absolutely certain of success, and as success after all, is the object of the game, the disciple might well pause and consider, before he forsook the steady, old-fashioned, practical game. And we concede to M. Berger, all the laurels that his unrivalled skill should command, when we modestly intimate a desire to stake our huge fortune upon Mr. Phelan, should the champions be brought together in a match game, each man playing in his own school of the art.

A match however, is not the object of the brilliant Frenchman's visit. He will give a nightly exhibition in Mr. Phelan's private room, and also lessons to those amateurs who may desire the benefit of his counsel and example. The first public exhibition will take place to-night. An interpreter will be present.

Hydrophobia—Its Symptoms.

In the *Scientific American* of September 29th we find mention made of a new work on hydrophobia, issued by M. Sanson, a distinguished chemist of Paris. Many of the statements are singular, yet, doubtless true. Mr. Sanson for instance, considers the use of the term hydrophobia a lamentable error, as leading to the belief that dogs are not mad when they show no horror of water:

"It appears certain, on the contrary, from many facts adduced by this *savant,* that in the majority of cases when a dog runs mad, he is seized with a burning thirst, which is often satisfied by drinking abundantly. Other authorities testify to the same fact, especially the English veterinary author, Youatt. Another fact established by M. Sanson is, that an animal may be attacked with the disease, at the same time remaining submissive to his master and even caressing him—which is, indeed, almost always the case, unless he is naturally fierce and intractable. Indeed, the poor brute often appears, by redoubled tokens of affection, to implore the aid of his master to relieve his terrible sufferings. With these caresses, however, may always be observed a downcast guilty look, which is one of the most certain symptoms of the disease.

"As it is difficult to describe this gloomy look in print, Mr. Sanson has introduced in his book a wood-cut representing, in a very vivid manner, the countenance of a mad dog. A symptom of the approach of the disease, on which the author lays great stress, is almost constant restlessness, without apparent cause or motive. According to Youatt (whose work M. Sanson praises highly, and from which, indeed, he has taken much of his best matter,) the dog runs about to and fro, and is continually getting up and lying down, changing his position in every possible manner. He piles his bed up in a heap, and appears to take great pleasure in resting his chest on it; and then of a sudden he will get up and push it all away. If shut up, he will not remain a moment in repose, but turns up and down like a caged tiger. If at liberty, he will appear to be searching for some lost object, and will dig every hole and corner with great eagerness, but with no fixedness of purpose. His brain appears to be beset by phantoms.

"But, beside these general premonitory symptoms, there is one which the author considers infallible. Approaching madness impresses such a change upon the vocal organs of the dog, that his howl, once heard, can never again be mistaken. So important is this sign deemed by M. Sanson, that he has tried to give, by musical notes, some ideas of this 'rabid howling,' as he terms it, in its three principal varieties. He adds, that though this method may not entirely succeed in conveying the right idea, the hearing of the sound in nature, though but a single time, produces an impression so distinct and so profound that no one can ever forget it.'"

Mr. Sumner's Tribute to Theodore Parker.

Hon. Charles Sumner paid a graceful and eloquent tribute to the memory of Theodore Parker, in commencing the Fraternity course of lectures in Boston on Monday evening. He said:

"In opening this course of lecture, devoted to human improvement, I cannot forget that noble spirit, especially dear to many of you as a pastor, whom we had hoped to welcome at this time in restored health, instead of mourning dead in a distant land. I knew him well, and never came within his influence without confessing his many-sided powers, his marvellous acquirements, his rare eloquence, his soul touched to so many generous sympathies, and his heart beating warm for his fellow man. To the cause of human improvement in every form his life was given. For this he labored; for this he died.

"It was my fortune to see him during several days in Paris, sometime after he had parted from you. He had recently arrived from the West Indies. I feel that I cannot err in offering a slight reminiscence of that meeting. I found him the same in purpose and aspiration as I had always known him—earnest, thoughtful, and intent on all that helped the good of man, with the same completeness of intelligence, and the same large, loving heart. We visited together ancient byeways and historic scenes of that wonderful metropolis, which no person was more forward to appreciate and to enjoy; but, turning from these fascinating objects, his conversation took the wings of the morning, and, traversing the Atlantic, rested on our own country, on friends at home, on his relations to his parishioners, on his unfinished labors, and on that great cause of Liberty, which contains all other causes, as the greatest contains the less, for where liberty is not, what is man, whether slave or master?

"Observing him carefully, with the fellow-feeling of a convalescent, I was glad and surprised to find in him so many signs of health. At the time he was stronger than I was; but he has been taken and I have been spared. Indeed, it was only in the husky whisper of his voice that he seemed weak. I envied him much his active step and his power to walk. But he had measured his forces, and he calmly revealed to me his doubt whether he should live to see home again. If this were permitted, he did not expect to resume his old activities, but thought that in some quiet retreat, away from paved streets, surrounded by his books, he might perhaps have strength to continue some of his sheaves, and occasionally to speak with his pen. But it was ordered otherwise. Not even this moderate anticipation was gratified. The fatal disease had fastened so surely upon him, and was slowly mastering all resistance. The devotion of friends, travel, change of scene, the charms of Switzerland, the classic breath of Italy; all were in vain. It was his wish that he should be buried where he fell, and that this child of New England, the well ripened product of her peculiar life, now sleeps in Tuscan earth, on the banks of the Arno, near the sepulchres of Michael Angelo and Galileo. But I know not if even this historic association can make us content to renounce the pious privilege of laying him in one of our own tombs, among the people that he loved so well.

"Pardon me for thus renewing your grief. But I felt that I could not address you on any other subject until I had mingled my feelings with yours, and our hearts had met in sympathy for our great bereavement."

Strange Occurrence—A Murderer Wanders Six Years and at last Gives Himself up to Justice.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer.]

Thursday afternoon a man came to the jail in this city, and inquired for the Sheriff, and on being told that he was confined to his bed, (on account of his late accident,) he went away, but returned again before dark, and finding Deputy Sheriff Miller, he told him that he was charged with commission of a murder some six years ago in Virginia, and that since then he had been a wanderer and desired to deliver himself up, and to have notice of his detention forwarded to the officers of the law in Virginia. After having his interview with the Sheriff, his request was complied with, and the Sheriff wrote yesterday to Virginia, notifying the proper officers. He came into town with a small Red River cart, drawn by a yoke of small steers, which, together with his gun, he desired the Sheriff to sell to the best advantage, that he might have the proceeds to pay his board, in case he was not sent for, and for his defence in case he should be tried in Virginia for the offence acknowledged to have been committed.

By the favor of the sheriff, we had an interview with the prisoner yesterday. He is about five feet eight inches in height, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, dark, sallow complexion, black eyes and black whiskers and moustache, and is dressed like a lumberman. He said his name was Samuel Stanley, and that he is charged with murdering a Mr. Peyton, in Cable County, Virginia. He tacitly confessed the homicide, in stating that it was caused by his having discovered Peyton in criminal connection with his wife, and by saying that he did not think his punishment would exceed a short term in the penitentiary. He stated that he had worked on the Black and Chippewa Rivers in Wisconsin, and had been in Minnesota three years, although he was a native of Ohio, and had a residence there when the murder took place. He had worked at Lower Sauk Rapids on the Red River, at Pembina, and in many other places.

Without manifesting much contrition for the crime, or fear of punishment, he imagined, wherever he lived, that everybody looked upon him as a murderer. The elements even whispered in his ears, when he had abandoned the society of men and lived alone in the depths of the forest. Consequently he has had no abiding place for six years, but has roamed through the country from Texas to Minnesota, suffering as he says, "more than a hundred deaths." At last, almost worn out, he came to the conclusion to deliver himself up; that after the sentence of the law had been executed, he might again live among his friends, or make a home where he would be undisturbed by its terrors.

The tale of his wanderings is strange and interesting—so strange that it occurred to us his mind was not sound, but we could detect no evidence of mental aberration, and nothing in his conduct that could be reconciled, in view of the awful crime he had committed.

A Race of Two Hundred Miles.

The London *Athenæum* gives an account of a race which took place in England on the 23d of August, 1773. At six o'clock in the morning of that day, a Monday, two gentlemen appeared at the corner of Portland street and Oxford street. Both were admirably mounted—one of them, Captain Mulcaster, on the mare of a friend, Captain Hays, the other, Mr. Walker, rode his own horse. They started thence on a race to York—200 miles—without changing steeds. It was such a race as Arabs ride, proving the strength and endurance, as well as the speed, of the horses. The first ninety miles were accomplished in six hours. The two gentlemen jockeys passed the end of Doncaster race course nearly together, early on Tuesday morning, amid such cheering as was never heard there again till the days of Hollendaise and Hambletonian. But Walker was at the time sorely distressed, and his steed altogether broke down when between Doncaster and Tadcaster. The Captain went ahead and reached Ousebridge, York, in forty hours thirty-five minutes after his companion had started from Portland street—thereby winning 400 guineas besides wagers. The winning mare drank twelve bottles of wine on her journey, and was well enough by Thursday morning to take a gallop on Knavesmire—the race course just outside the city of York.

Wine Culture in Ohio.—Cincinnati, on the Ohio, has a rival in Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie. The grapes and wines of the latter are coveted by connoisseurs. Charles Carpenter is the most enterprising of the score or two of cultivators on the Island, although several others have gone quite extensively into the business. The soil and climate seem to be just what are needed, and the wine produced we know to be as palatable as any sent out from the famous vats of Cincinnati. Mr. C. has realized as high as $1100 from the product of a single acre. Last year the grapes of the Island sold for 7 cents a pound and the juice at $1 per gallon. He is constructing, out of the solid rock of the Island, an immense cellar, and is, in other ways, preparing to enter largely upon the grape and wine culture.

Ice Half an Inch Thick, Oct. 1.—At six o'clock this morning the thermometer at Newton Corner indicated only twenty-six degrees, and ice formed during the night half an inch thick.—*Boston Traveller, Oct. 1.*

A Lincoln Club.—There is a Republican Club in Taunton, Mass., officered by men named Lincoln, from President to the Executive Committee.

Women who breach of promise may fail to get mon they generally receive heavy damages.

"Why, isn't my shirt clean?" quoth one Bohemian to another. "Well, yes," was the answer, "it's clean for brown, but it's awful dirty for white."

Diplomas are not always worthily bestowed. A sheepskin is often taken from the animal that is entitled to it, to be given to an animal that isn't.

Prominent residents of Washington have organized an efficient Committee to solicit contributions for the relief of the Syrian sufferers, to be forwarded by the storeship Release.

Lumber.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.

We have Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Feet (2,500,000 ft) of

Green Bay Lumber,

Which is Very Choice.

To come forward this fall, and a portion of said lumber we shall sell at, as it arrives by the cargo. Our lumber is well manufactured and about two-thirds of the same will be Fencing and Flooring, balance clear wide lumber, Stock Boards, Joist, Scantling, Timber, &c. &c. We have 3,000,000 feet of same brand of lumber now piled on our Yard, which is mostly dry, and consisting largely of clear and common flooring, 12, 14 and 16 ft fencing, all of which we offer at the current market quotations. Having a railroad track in our Yard, we are able to fill all orders with dispatch. Office and Yard on Beach street, the third Yard from Polk street bridge. Yours, &c.
oct4 d174 1m GEO. E. SCOTT & CO.

LUMBER!—LUMBER!—LUMBER!

Lumber Dealers and others are herewith notified that the superior lot of Lumber piled on the corner of Jefferson and Meagher streets, is now offered for sale.

Said lumber consists largely of

1st, 2d, and 3d Clear,

Clear and Common Flooring,

Fencing,

Stock Boards,

Common Boards,

ALL THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

Office—Corner of Jefferson and Meagher streets, near R. R. crossing on South Canal street. Also, Room no. 2 Lind's Block.
JOHN GARRICK,
oct4 d187 1w Lumber Broker.

Political Medals, Flags, &c

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—

BANNERS,

Ensigns! Ensigns!

Of every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

BY

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.

We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Cords, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chain Anchors, Tackle Blocks, Gill-Nets, Seines, and every variety of Seine and Gill-Net Twine, Canvas, Belting and Hose.

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,

TENTS, AWNINGS AND TARPOLEONS,

COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES

Of every description,

Nos. 205 and 207 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells, Chicago.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.
[jy30-c810-3m]

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.

G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With

J. & A. HERZOG,

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

No. 65 Lake Street,

Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at as low prices as any other manufacturers. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay. je19-1y

POLITICAL BANNERS

Of all kinds painted to order by

JEVNE & ALMINI,

au21-c914-3m] 101 Washington St.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS

LEVI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners and Flags of all descriptions, 134 & 136 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Also, dealer in Tarred Hemp and Manilla Cordage Blocks, Tackle, Duck, Lath Ties, Hay Blinding, Marline, Spun Yarn, Canvas, Twines, Seine, Tar, Oars, Pitch, Rosin, and Naval Stores generally, at the lowest cash prices. jy19-c712-3m

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—

DR. CADWELL,

OPERATOR ON THE

EYE AND EAR.

For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.

No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.

DR. CADWELL'S treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 5th,) containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 93 Randolph street, Chicago. se29 60 wly

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

79.......SOUTH CLARK STREET.......79

Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,

Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Paper Hangings.

GREAT SALE

—OF—

WALL PAPER.

Wall Paper,

BORDERS,

Window Shades and Fixtures,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

E. G. L. FAXON,

NO. 70..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 70
[se12-c80-'m]

WALL PAPERS

SELLING

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

F. E. RIGBY,

81..........RANDOLPH STREET..........81
[jy31-c820-9m]

WALL PAPER!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

AT

DRAKE & BRO'S.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

184 .... South Clark street. 184
oc1-1y

Nurseries.

SHEFFIELD NURSERIES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EVERGREENS PLANTED AND WARRANTED.

I am receiving orders for the following Evergreens, to be planted during this next month, and warranted to live:

30,000 AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ, 3 to 4 feet, fine bushy trees. Price per single tree 50c; per dozen, $4.50; per 50, $15; per 100, $25; per 1,000, $200.

2,000 WEYMOUTH OR WHITE PINE, 6 to 10 ft. Single trees, $1; dozen, $10.50; 50, $40; 100, $75.

3,000 AMERICAN BALSAM FIR, SPRUCE FIR, AND NORWAY SPRUCE, 3 to 5 feet. $1 and $2 each.

The above trees have been grown for retailing, and are of the finest quality. They are offered at the low prices named to clear the ground they are on, which is wanted for other purposes. Orders will be filled in rotation as received. Written warrantees will be given in all cases when trees are set, and references as to responsibility when required.
MARTIN LEWIS,
Sheffield Nursery, Chicago, Ill.

All kinds of Deciduous or Forest Trees planted and warranted in season. Persons by having their trees planted now instead of waiting till spring, will have the benefit of having their places ornamented the coming winter without any additional cost. [se12 d55-1m] M. L.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,

Illinois. Fruit and Ornamental Trees—a large stock cheap for cash. Apple, 1 to 4 years, 1,000, $20 to $65. Stocks, 1 year, selected, 10,000, $50. Gooseberry, Houghton, strong, No. $4. Raspberry, many sorts, 100, $2 to $5. Strawberry, Wilson's Albany, Scarlet, C. Gone, Iowa, or Washington and other sorts, 100, $1; 1,000, $5. Tulips, 100, of 50 named sorts, Dbl and Sgl, $4. Root Grafts, 10,000, $50, &c., &c., as per lists. Cash orders in fall packed free. [se19-d82 2m] F. K. PHOENIX.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no nefarious chemical. Hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use. A fair trial will convince the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case references seem to be unnecessary, as all by procuring a little for trial can satisfy themselves. In buying the Starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked

ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,

McGinnis, Maker.

To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of purchasing corn at low prices, we can give you the starch will make it to your interest to buy of us. Every box of starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois, will receive prompt attention. [se12-c968-3m]

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

Printers' Warehouse,

90......WASHINGTON STREET.......90

CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.
mh15-1865

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

S. T. SUIT'S

Premium Old Bourbon Whisky.

This Whisky is pronounced by all good judges the best manufactured, and the manner in which we receive it from the distiller precluding the possibility of adulteration in transit, we feel no hesitation in recommending it. Sold only in this city by

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists and Pharmaceutists, 202 Randolph street.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

WM. YERBURY,

157 S. Clark-st. between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to. se27-c-1y

Insurance.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Surplus..........$359,746.70.

OFFICERS.

GEO. H. HART, Pres't. E. P. COGGSHALL, Secry and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. S. H. Butler, Asst. Secy.

Curtis L. North,

General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Directors—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. Fuller.
mh16 d1y

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819 - - - - - - Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.03

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks

TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL..........$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS..........94,100 03

	Par Val.	Mark't Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$839,400	$955,393 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	228,000 00	238,650 00
State Stocks, &c.	344,810 00	224,932 00
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,600 00	82,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		70,996 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,720 00
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		394,744 26
		$2,194,100 03

Claims unadjusted and not due..........$179,397 62

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATON, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
918-1y No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NORWICH, CONN.

Paid up Capital, $131,636,23.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc25-1903

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.

CHARTERED IN 1810.

Assets May 1st, 1860:

		MARK'T VALUE.
Cash on hand and on call		$132,303 94
Loans amply secured		54,175 80
Real Estate—cash value		15,000 00
2000 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford		262,592 10
1500 " " New York		200,520 00
1040 " " Boston		109,958 00
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee		42,440 00
120 " River Company Stock, Hartford		8,000 00
148 " Railroad Stock		14,180 00
41 City and Railroad Bonds		42,460 00
State Stocks		56,745 00
Total Assets		$966,754 53
Total Liabilities		$ 66,930 53

Policies in the above Company issued by

HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,

NO. 1 LOOMIS' BLOCK,
au30-c861-4m Corner Clark and South Water streets.

FIRE, MARINE,

—AND—

LIFE INSURANCE.

Miller & Willmarth,

AGENTS FOR THE

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,

$5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street,

[je2-ly]

INSURANCE.—

Economy and Security.

THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO,

OF NEW YORK,

Issues Participating Fire Policies

On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.

Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.

S. C. HIGGINSON & CO.,
No. 4 Board of Trade Building,
jy12c725-3m South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.

Assets Jan. 1, 1860..........$236,317 03

Insurance Against Loss by Fire.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
jy14-1y-c788 Cor. Clark and South Water streets

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cash Capital and Surplus..........$285,341 71

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus..........$330,000 00

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus..........$285,143 00

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cash Capital and Surplus..........$174,473 64

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus..........$240,000 00

MARINE INSURANCE:

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

Total Assets..........$1,000,000 00

LIFE INSURANCE:

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.,

Total Assets..........$3,400,000 00

PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,

AGENTS,

188..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........188
fe6'60 1y

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.,

January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL..........$400,000.00
SURPLUS..........153,226.91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and in Bank		$67,379 91
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,101 33
Real Estate unencumbered		6,500 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		36,300 00
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock		44,600 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,750 00
	Par Val.	Mar. V.
50 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	15,650	140,782
Hartford " "		218,173
Waterbury " "	11,600	12,620
Stafford " "	400	412
Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks	10,000	10,350
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,200
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	12,600
Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on Investments		5,451
Total Assets		$563,226 91
Total Liabilities		$40,704 53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,

No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as any other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

M. MAGILL, General Agent, 51 and 53 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.
au5-1y

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.—Being prepared to receive orders for their Superior Green and Purple Roofing Slates,

Would call attention to the low cost of this Fire-Proof material, and to the great purity of rain-water collected from slate roofs, contrasting with the taint of decayed shingles or the poisonous qualities of painted metals. The only agency established by the Company being in the City of New York. Parties wishing to procure the

GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES

Will please address the Company, corner 19th st. and 10th avenue, N. Y., or the undersigned, where orders will receive prompt attention. J. FURMAN, Agent,
37 Courtlandt street, New York.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES,

AND SOAP.

Tallow, No. 1 and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds; Candles—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Olive and Palm Candles; Soaps—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by J. C. MITCHELL,
77 Kinzie-st., and cor. State-st. and Archer Road.

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley,

Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers,

Sales Room, No. 90 West Lake street. Factory, Nos. 86 and 88 North Jefferson street, between Lake and Fulton. All kinds of Wagon Timber, Plow Handles and Plow-beams for sale.

FRANK MILLER'S

Leather Preservative,

AND WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING,

For Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c.

The original and genuine article can be obtained of Jobbers generally, and of FRANK MILLER & CO., Warsaw, N. Y.

PRESSED HAY.

The undersigned having taken the Hay Pressing Establishment formerly occupied by J. McCaffery, is prepared to furnish a limited quantity of choice Hay for the fall trade at reasonable rates. Those in want of Hay are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN RIORDON.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in

RAGS AND PAPER,

20 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. E. S. STONE.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,

171 . . Washington Street. . . 171

Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewer's and Distiller's use constantly on hand, and cash orders promptly filled. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in barrels, manufactured at Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Address A. G. MOREY, 13 South Water street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1858, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000.00), payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank in Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent per annum, should be payable at said City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually, to wit: on the second day of January and July each and every year, which said mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, State of Illinois, in book 48 of mortgages, at page 369; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the instalment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the instalment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and the Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be now due and payable, and in pursuance of the terms thereof, and that I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit:—

"That piece or parcel of land known as described as lot four (4) in block seventeen (17) in the fractional section fifteen addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook county Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon."

JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee, Mortgagee.
J. M. PARKER, Attorney. oct4 d184 td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook county, s. s. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery.

Wm. H. Townsend vs. Thomas B. McKinstry, Lovina McKinstry, his wife, Jonathan Clark, George F. Crocker, Samuel S. Slater, and Robert Clark. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1860, I, Hiram F. Mather, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the Twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described piece or parcel of Land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said Decree, with interest and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale, to wit: The north half of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of section thirteen (13) township thirty-eight (38) north, range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, reserving therefrom sixty (60) feet from off the east side, said strip of land as right of way for the Blue Island Avenue Plank Road—and containing (10) acres, the same more or less; said premises being situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

HIRAM F. MATHER,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
BRANS & DIXON, Compl'ts Solicitors.
Dated Oct. 3, 1860. oct2d186td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Abby P. Heacock vs. Mariah L. Murray, Administratrix of Alexander Murray, and Heirs at Law of Alexander Murray and Mary Murray, and James Sheldon, Administrator of Alexander Murray.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described piece or parcels of land (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree with interest and costs, together with the Masters' fees, disbursements and commissions on said sale), situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:—The east half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section number ten (10), in Township number thirty-eight (38), north of range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, and the southwest quarter of the north east quarter, and the southwest quarter of Section number four (4), in Township number thirty eight (38), north of range number thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section number thirty-four (34), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian.

IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated September 22d, 1860. se24 d11 td

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. Robert P. Fots vs. Allord Swan. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court house in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described piece or parcel of land and premises, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree, with interest and costs, together with the master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale,) to wit: All that certain piece of land commencing thirty (30) rods west of the centre of section twenty nine (29), township number thirty-six (36), north of range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, thence running south eighty-six and two-thirteenths (86 2/13) rods, to the place of beginning, containing seventeen and one-half (17½) acres more or less, said premises being situate in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois.

IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated Chicago, Sept. 19, 1860.
H. S. Hudson Compl'ts Solicitor. se19d92-td

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HENDERSON'S

HOT AIR FURNACES.

These Furnaces are the result of many years of practical experience and are now confidently presented to the public as superior in points of

Economy, Capacity, Durability, Ease of Management, and the Quality of Heated Air,

TO ANY OTHER FURNACE.

By it all apartments to be heated are filled with fresh, healthful warm air, perfectly free from injurious effects and congenial with the most delicate constitution.

These Furnaces have been in use in this city for the past three years, and have invariably given satisfaction.

Seven sizes for sale at Wholesale by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, 182 South Clark street, Chicago.

Henderson's Parlor Grates

Received the highest premium at the Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, and for beauty of design, smoothness of finish, elegance of ornamenting, and for cheapness, are not excelled in this or any other market. Fifty different patterns for sale at Wholesale and Retail by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, 182 South Clark street.

THE TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE

Received the highest premium at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute.

The greatest improvement ever made in Cooking Stoves is THE TRIUMPH, invented and patented by Joseph C. Henderson.

THE TRIUMPH burns Wood, Anthracite or Bituminous Coal equally well.

THE TRIUMPH is the best finished and the most durable Stove of the day.

THE TRIUMPH combines more advantages than were ever before applied to a Cooking Stove.

THE TRIUMPH and Good Samaritan are the only Stoves that have a HOT AIR DRAUGHT that saves one third the Fuel.

The VENTILATED OVEN of THE TRIUMPH insures sweetness to the food being baked.

The Hot Air Draught of THE TRIUMPH raises the temperature of the fire-box and increases the heating properties of the Stove, thus enabling THE TRIUMPH to do more work in every variety of cooking, with LESS FUEL than any Stove in the world.

THE TRIUMPH has the most perfect arrangement for broiling on the front hearth without interfering with the operations of Cooking.

THE TRIUMPH has a constant supply of hot water without cost and heats water for the bathing room equal to any range.

THE TRIUMPH is in every respect worthy the name.

THE TRIUMPH by a new, neat arrangement, allows the ashes to drop into the front hearth.

Come and see THE TRIUMPH at 182 South Clark street. For sale at Wholesale and Retail by
sep20d99 1m JOSEPH C. HENDERSON.

CONICAL VOLUTE

STEEL CAR SPRINGS,

Manufactured by

The Metallic Car Spring Company

OF NEW YORK.

We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired. All orders should designate the height, diameter, size of hole and power of springs required; also advise if for

Freight or Passenger Cars.

All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are designed for Buffer Springs. These Springs are in use on the following named Roads leading out of Chicago, and to their officers we respectfully refer:

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,

au7 197 South Water street, Chicago.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.

LESTER'S PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater, and as a Ventilator is superior to any other device yet discovered. The VENTILATION is more like the old fashioned fire place than any other plan, while the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gases settling upon the floor are taken out of the room, and their places supplied with pure air. Its cost is moderate, and is sure to please.

Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.

Tin Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Jobbing done to order.

Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.

REFERENCES—J. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer, Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Public Schools; James Ward, Esq., Board of Education.

M. W. LESTER, Patentee,
53 Lasalle street, Post Office Box 3880.
Chicago, July 14th, 1860. jy14-c731 1y

Chicago Lead Works

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead,

Red Lead, and

Lytharge.

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

FAY & COMPANY'S

Machinery Depot,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Have the Largest and Best Assortment of

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES

AND BOILERS,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,

Woodworth Planing Machines,

WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.

Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.

Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOUR & CO'S Celebrated

Dutch Anker Brand

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,

HART & MUNSON'S

PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.

At the very Lowest Cash Prices.

W. H. DOANE, Agent,
my14d230-1y 132 Clark-st., Chicago.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL

AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

No. 192 and 194 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 190 Lake street, between Monroe and Adams, who has a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tin Goods.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND LUMBERMEN.—To Exchange on reasonable terms for

Bricks or Lumber.

Lot (100x172) No. 6, block 35, Canal Trustee's Subdivision of w. ½ sec. 21, township 39, range 14. Apply to M. A. ROREY, Attorney at Law, No. 9 Masonic Temple, Dearborn st. Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.

Worsted Goods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for

CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
au25 75 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.

Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
au25 75 Lake st., Chicago.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.,

Broadway, New York.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Would invite all

Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers

From the West to visit them. Their Stock is large, and the

SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.

Great inducements are offered to buyers for Cash.
[au8-c823-3m-1mistp]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 Lake Street.

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

4,000 Boxes TIN PLATE,
2,400 Bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON.
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325 Casks SHEET ZINC,
10 Tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 Sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 Casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 Doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 Tons SAD IRONS,

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oct2'60 1y Corner of State and Lake Streets.

1860. Boots & Shoes. 1860.

PEARSON & DANA,

49.......LAKE STREET, (up-stairs).......49

Manufacturers and Jobbers in

Boots and Shoes,

Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.

Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, low rent and small profits.
se21-d105 3m

LEATHER.—LEATHER.

FALL STOCK!

Blackburn Bros.,

46.......LAKE STREET.......46

LEATHER

Of superior quality for

Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers,

AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
au15-c874-3m 46 Lake street

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

FALL TRADE.—

1860.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Mens' Wear.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades. Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valencia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETTS of all grades and styles. Also—A full and complete stock of Tailor's Trimmings.

AGENTS FOR

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS

TIN PLATE AND

HARDWARE,

We offer the following at the lowest market rates:

3000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
2500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28,
100 " Russia Sheet Iron,
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron,
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
6000 Lbs Brazier's Copper,
8000 Lbs Pressed Copper Bottoms,
1000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20,
3000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands,

A full assortment of Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

se4 No. 176 Lake street.

S. W. RIPLEY,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

96 AND 98 LAKE STREET,

(Over Am. Express Co.'s Office,)

Respectfully announces to the trade generally, throughout the Northwest, that he has received his Fall Stock of

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

Being one of the largest and best selected stocks west of New York. Having taken advantage of the recent forced Auction Sales in New York, he is enabled to offer UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS in prices.

Orders solicited, and promptly attended to by experienced salesmen.

Dealers in the above line of Goods, will consult their best interests by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. [au15-d65-1m] S. W. RIPLEY.

HATS, CAPS,

Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.

AT WHOLESALE.

1860—Fall Trade—1860.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

25.......LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.......25

Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. se28'60-1y

FOR THE FALL TRADE

1860.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

28.......LAKE STREET.......28

Have now received an unusually large and complete Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And are prepared to supply Western Merchants Low Prices.
[au3-c807-4m]

HATS, CAPS,

Furs and Buffalo Robes

AT WHOLESALE.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,

56.......LAKE ST., CHICAGO.......56

Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to a prompt paying trade.
E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

No. 56..........LAKE STREET..........No. 56
[au15-c866-3m]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

NO. 22..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 22

CHICAGO, ILL.

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.

We are Agents for the sale of

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,

In all the States without exception.

After the 15th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 22 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
myl-1y-c189 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

CROCKERY,

FINE CHINA,

GLASSWARE

Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS P. BYRE,

190 LAKE STREET.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order.

Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.

Wholesale Houses.

JEWETT & BUTLER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron,

Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.

18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18

SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.

Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

FREDERICK JEWETT..........OLIVER S. BUTLER.
oct1d155-3m

BUFFALO ROBES.

300 BALES just received and for sale at the

Lowest Prices for Cash.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS

—AND—

Buffalo Robes.

No. 56—Lake Street—No. 56

[se29-d167-1m]

No. 37 Lake St.,	IRON BLOCK	No. 43 Wabash av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in

Burch's Iron Block.

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions,

Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

We shall continue our motto,

"LOW PRICES WIN,"

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. je22

1860 - - FALL TRADE - - 1860.

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold at **The Lowest Prices.**

72 LAKE STREET 72

A GOOD PURCHASE

IS

HALF A SALE.

We invite buyers to examine our full and attractive

FALL STOCK

OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c.

TIN PLATE

TINNER'S STOCK,

For sale at Low Prices.

5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
100 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,200 bdls. Wire, asst'd Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

Metal Warehouse,

45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45

AGENT FOR

Howe's Improved Standard Scales.

(se28-d87-3m)

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

G. C. Cook & Co.,

(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - - STATE ST., 16 & 18

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS, FISH

WOODEN WARE, &c.

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. Cook & Co.,

16 & 18 - - STATE ST. - - 16 & 18
se8d22 3m

1860. Fall Trade. 1860.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

AND

HATS AND CAPS.

42 & 44 Lake Street.

The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[se4-d2-3m]

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

At Wholesale.

98......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......98

Corn Baskets.

BROOMS,	TWINES,
BRUSHES,	CORDAGE,
MEASURES,	MATS,
TUBS,	AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS,	WATER PAILS
BOWLS,	MATCHES,
BATH BRICK,	GUN CAPS.

CEDAR WARE.

Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.

All of which are offered at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,

95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
[au15-c848-3m]

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully ask the attention of City and Country Merchants to our stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consist of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Full Stock Boots, and Congress Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and to prompt paying trade at the lowest New York Jobbing prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, for all the States.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,

OF SIDNEY KALISH,

95 South Clark St., between Washington and Adams Sts., Chicago, Ill.

I have been awarded the first premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1860.

The demand for Eastern exchange to-day was again active and the market firm. On 10c at sight it par cent. premium was freely offered, and 1 par cent. was paid for desirable bills. The bankers were selling at 1 par cent., and buying at 1@¼c.

Currency is in fair supply.

COLLECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.—There seems to be a severe pressure in Louisville, owing to bad collections in the South. The *Commercial Review* of Friday says:

There is a good deal of distress among commercial circles; collections from the South being very slow, and cash sales light. Two or three failures have been reported; but there appears to be more excitement and anxiety on the street than there is any occasion for. We notice, too, with regret, a disposition in some circles to force credit sales with the object, we suppose, of reducing stocks and increasing assets. This course will not relieve the lettering, and will increase the embarrassment of those who are straining every nerve to sustain themselves.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 5, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.	Seed lbs.
Receipts	3,000	147,151	39,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	4,000
Shipments	3,000	147,151	39,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	4,000

	Wool lbs.	Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Lead when P'k'd lbs.	Hides No.	Tobacco hhds.	Lbs.
Receipts	180	70	2,150	85	300	50	50,000
Shipments	180	70	2,150	85	300	50	50,000

	Lbs.	High.	Low.	Sales.
G. A. C. U. R. R.	80	80	80	80
T. P. & W. R. R.	100	80	80	100
I. C. R. R.	400	80	80	400
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	80	80	1,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	200	80	80	200
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,000	80	80	1,000
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	80	80	1,000
Total	3,780	80	80	3,780

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.	Seed lbs.
To Buffalo	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Chicago	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Collingwood	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

	Lbs.	Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Lead when P'k'd lbs.	Hides No.	Tobacco hhds.	Lbs.
G. A. C. U. R. R.	80	70	2,150	85	300	50	50,000
T. P. & W. R. R.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. C. R. R.	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. & R. I. R. R.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,780	70	2,150	85	300	50	50,000

If we mistake not, the above is the heaviest weekly export of produce from this port on record. Liverpool alone took $1,179,849, and other British ports nearly a million more. The export is the heavier, as the amount of corn going forward at this season is naturally light. It need hardly be added that the shipment of this article will be very large, the shipment of which amount to the enormous sum of $1,836,006. At this rate the foreign market will be nearly fully supplied, and we do not receive more grain than is now coming forward from the West the demand will be dear enough to have next winter.

HOGS IN CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:—

One thousand hogs sold at $6 40, to be delivered the first fifteen days in November, and to average 260 lbs. Lots were offered at $6 50 for the first three weeks of November, without finding buyers. The average ranged from 190 to 200 lbs.

BARLEY IN ALBANY, Oct. 3d.—Barley dull, but are being tenderously supplied, and the holdings off; the sales are 4000 bush. good Canada Last 85c, 200 do inferior do 75c, and 200 do State four rowed 74c. Barley in store much neglected, brewers giving the preference to Canada.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—Corn—sales 600 bu ear at 54c. Oats—sales from store of 300 y a at 26c. Barley—sales of 200 bu fall from store at 75c; 160 bu Spring at 66c; and 550 bu do Fall at 75c.

Review of the British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Sept. 18.]

The continuance of fine weather during the past week has enabled farmers in the southern and midland counties to secure a good portion of their crops. In the North, however, notwithstanding the finoness of the days, the late frosts have been against the ripening of the corn, especially in the cold clays. We are sorry to observe that the fear of damage by rain has led to too much haste in the gathering where the corn was cut. This year's crop of wheat will exhibit every variety in quality and condition—the lowest being simply fair enough for seed, and the best only coming up to the average of former years. Barley, it appears, will show but few really fine samples. Peas have suffered much by shelling in the field, but oats and beans have passed through this rainy cold season with a very fair result. Three weeks' sunshine has also brought some compensation to har farmers by a moderate second crop of grass; but potatoes are beyond remedy, and the growth of Mangel-wurzel has been greatly checked by the cold ungenial weather.

The markets have hardly settled yet as to the prices of new wheat, though the quality decided from the starting terms; still the rates of old have only receded 2@3s per qr., and unless the new comes better to hand, it seems likely we shall soon feel the smallness and insufficiency of the stocks of old for mixing, notwithstanding the late liberal supplies of foreign.—It would appear, moreover, that much of the new crop gathered in Northern Europe is damp and inferior to ordinary years; so that a wide difference is likely to obtain between the values of new and old, both foreign and English, before this Christmas. Should our own yield be short of an average amounting to 10 per cent., it is to be remembered that the importation of the harvest by our month makes so much less to provide for, and the plenty and good condition reported in America and Southern Europe are likely to meet all necessities. Prices abroad have not little altered.

The sales throughout the country noted last week were 68,112 qrs wheat at 51s 10d, against 99,831 qrs in 1859. The London averages were 49s 3d on 870 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 5th September, in wheat and flour, were equal to 130,706 qrs, including 12,406 qrs colonial. The imports for the week were 261,849 qrs of wheat, and 563,897 cwt. of flour.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 4.

Boulton, Athens, 42 cords; 250 rubble stone, 12 cords oak timber.
Stewart, Athens, 45 cords; 250 rubble stone, 120 cords oak timber.
D'Lacour, Seneca, 7 cords; 42 cords; 250 rubble stone, 15 cords; 250 cords oak timber.
Hall, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn.
A. Douglas, Seneca, 3,000 bu corn.
Adams, Morris, 3,000 bu corn.
Bell & Co., Lockport, 1,000 bbls lime, 1,000 bu wheat, 1,000 bu corn.
D'Lacour, Dupont, 250 bu corn, 2,171 bu wheat, 2,000 lbs wool, 1 pony, 1 horse.
Thompson, Joliet, 250 tons earth.

CLEARED.....Oct. 4.

Ammerman, La Salle, 34,000 ft lumber, 5,000 ft shingles, 20,000 lath, 24 brls flour.
Boyd, Ottawa, 1,000 bu corn.
Hall, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn.
Old Stevens, Athens, 1,000 bu corn.
Thompson, La Salle, 1,000 ft sawed lumber, 4,500 ft shingles, 20,000 lath.

CLEARED.....Oct. 5.

Boulton, La Salle, 1 light.
D'Lacour, Seneca, 1 light.
D'C Stevens, S. Lockport, 10 bbls rosin, 10,000 bu gravel, 3 tons, March, light.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

(Corrected for THE CHICAGO PRESS AND TIMES.)

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1860.

FREIGHTS.—Declined 1c per bushel. The engagements this week: 2c Buffalo; 1¾ Port Colborne; 1¾ Kingston; 1¾ Oswego; 2c Ogdensburg; 1¾ Lake Ontario; 1¾ Cape Vincent; 1¾ Clayton; 1¾ Alexandria Bay; 1¾ Cape Vincent to Ogdensburg; 1¾ Kingston to Ogdensburg; 1¾ Oswego to Ogdensburg; 1¾ Lake Ontario to Ogdensburg; 1¾ Clayton to Ogdensburg; 1¾ Alexandria Bay to Ogdensburg